

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 27.—Vol II.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

ON SALE, at the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.—
SHARES in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.
SHARES in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c.
Likewise **STOCKS** and **SHARES** of the UNITED STATES, paying large and safe dividends.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two 119th Shares in the GREAT WORK CONSOLS MINE, in the Parish of Breage, in the County of Cornwall. Application to be made by letter, post paid, to Mr. Silvester, Helston, Cornwall.—Feb. 26, 1836.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.—The holders of Cata Branca Shares are informed that Prospectuses of the Conceicao Mine, with printed Forms of Application for Shares, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 9, Liverpool-street.—Feb. 26, 1836.

CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of a General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of TWO POUNDS per Share is made payable at Messrs. Drewett and Fowler's, Bankers, on or before the 10th of March next; and on the production of the Bankers' receipt and scrip at this Office, they will be exchanged for new Certificates, bearing the acknowledgment for Seven Pounds each; and all Shares on which such Call shall remain unpaid, after the time specified, will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of General Meeting,
JOHN W. F. DALTON, Secretary.

BISSON BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that the Third Instalment of £1 per Share, which became due on the 30th day of September last, and the payment of which was postponed till Monday, the 29th day of February instant, will be required on that day; and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the said 29th day of February instant, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON.

7, Great Winchester-street, February 18, 1836.

REDRUTH UNITED TIN and COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Scrip Holders are hereby reminded, that the THIRD INSTALLMENT of TEN SHILLINGS per Share will become due on the 1st of March; and that the same must be paid into the Bankers of the Association, Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., within Thirty Days from that period: such Shares which shall then remain unpaid will be liable to forfeiture.
W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Secretary.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS of this Association, held on the 27th ultimo, at the London Tavern, was adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of March next, at the same place, at One o'clock precisely.
JOHN MATHER, Secretary.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the THIRD INSTALLMENT of ONE POUND per Share, fixed at a special General Meeting of Shareholders, of the 9th of November last, for the 10th instant, is postponed until the 10th of March next; and that the same must be paid into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., within Thirty Days from the period. In consequence of the above postponement, the Fourth and Fifth Instalments of One Pound per Share each, are deferred to the 10th of May and 10th of July next, respectively.
W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Secretary.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM-WORKS COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Undertaking will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 26th of March, at One o'clock precisely, on very special business.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL HARPER, Solicitor to the Company.

PENOLLS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF SHARES.
The Board of Directors hereby give Notice, that at a Meeting held this day it was resolved, that in justice to those Shareholders who have paid the call of 10s. per share, no further instalment should be given to those Shares remaining unpaid, whether arising from inadvertence or otherwise, and further, that if the said call be not paid on or before the 10th day of March, the Shares so in default shall be declared absolutely forfeited, and which Shares in such case will become the property of the Shareholders generally.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the GEORGE and VULTURE TAVERN, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on THURSDAY NEXT, March 3, at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the conditions stated in the Prospectus.
By order of the Directors,
L. H. WILLIAMS.

HAYTIEN MINING, STREAMING, and AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—No application for SHARES in this Company will be received after MONDAY NEXT, the 26th inst.; until then they may be addressed (post paid) to Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, Lombard-street; Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street; Messrs. Nind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street; or to the Committee, 2, Copthall Chambers. The Allotment of the Shares will take place immediately afterwards.
2, Copthall Chambers, Feb. 24, 1836.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Holders of Auxiliary Shares in this Association are again reminded, that the second instalment of ONE POUND per Share became due the 4th instant, and unless the same be forthwith paid to the Bankers of the Association, Messrs. Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Co., King William-street, the Trustees will be under the necessity of declaring forfeited all Shares that may be in default.
By order of the Managing Trustees,
ALEX. ALLEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—(MOCAUBAS AND COCAES.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the Instalments are not paid on or before the 10th of March next, will be cancelled in the books of this Association. No further notice will be given.
By order of the Board,
BARCLAY MOUNTENEY, Secretary.

WEST WHEEL JEWEL TIN and COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION, for Working the United Mines of TOLCARNE and ROSE-LOBBY, in the well-known Parish of GWENNAF, in the County of Cornwall.
Capital £20,000, in 6,000 Scrip Shares of £3 each.
Deposits £2 per Share.
Directors: Charles Wilkinson, Esq., John Hunt, Esq., William Nicholson, Esq., Edward Oswald, Esq.
It having been suggested to the Directors that the time specified in the former advertisement for receiving Applications for Shares does not allow of applications being made from the country, they have determined on extending the period to Monday, the 29th inst., after which day none will be received.
23, Threadneedle-street, Feb. 26, 1836.
R. NICHOLSON, Sec.

WHEEL REETH MINE IN CORNWALL—SHUTTLE-WORTH and SONS are instructed to include in the PERIODICAL SALE OF REVOLUTIONARY INTERESTS, &c. appointed to take place at the MART on FRIDAY, March 4, 1836, at Twelve o'clock, either separately or together, 2-6M Shares in all that extensive and capital TIN MINE, called "WHEEL REETH," in the Parish of 'Lelant, near St. Ives, in Cornwall, and well-known as one of the most productive and richest Mines in the county, having, up to the present time, realised to the Shareholders profits amounting to between £60,000 and £70,000. There are, besides, on the Mine, FIVE STREAM-ENGINES for various purposes, and other valuable Materials; and also a large and commodious TIN SMELTING HOUSE; the like Shares in which, and of the Stock of Tin Ore, thereon, being altogether of large amount in value, will be comprised in the present sale.
The above Shares were the property of a lately deceased Proprietor, and the Trustees and Executors of his Will are obliged to sell them for payment of his debts.
For further information apply, free of postage, to the agents on the Mine, to Mr. John N. R. Miller, Solicitor, at Penzance; to Mr. William Jones, Solicitor, Crosby-square; at the Mart, and Shuttleworth and Sons, Paultry, London.
James HARRIS, Esq., M.P. Half Moon-street (who holds nearly half of the remaining Shares), has, upon request, kindly consented to allow himself to be referred to by respectable individuals (in person) for any inquiry of the general character, &c. of the Mine, but will not receive any letter from the subject.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the fourth instalment of 2s. 10s. on the Shares of the above Company became due on the 12th instant; and Shareholders are requested to pay the same accordingly to Messrs. Williams, Deacons, and Co., Birch Lane: the certificates are to be taken to the Bankers to be signed.
N.B.—By the laws of the Company, any call remaining unpaid after this day will subject such shares in default to forfeiture.
By order of the Directors,
FRED. GRELLET, Sec.

REDRUTH UNITED TIN and COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of March next, when a Statement of the Affairs of the Association will be submitted; and, also, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of filling up the vacancy in the direction, occasioned by the retirement of Thomas Ashton, Jun., Esq. The Chair to be taken at One o'clock precisely.
W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Secretary.

21, Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane, February 19, 1836.

KELLEWERRIS MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the City of London Tavern, on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1836, at Twelve for One precisely.
HENRY TRIBE, Secretary.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 2d of March. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board,
NATHANIEL MIDWINTER, Secretary.

CORNWALL UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.—Capital £40,000.
In 4,000 Shares of £10 each.—Deposit £1 10s. per share.
Directors: Henry Conn, Esq., N. P. Bassett, Esq., Managing Agent and Purser, John Trestrail, Esq., Auditor of London, Edward Sater, Esq., Bankers: Messrs. Major, Turner, and Major, Truro, or Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., London, on their account.
This Mining Association comprises the several sets of the Gossamors, East Wheel Providence, and Silver Hill.
Application for Shares to be made, until the 29th inst. (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, of whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—Directors: Joseph Cripps, Esq., M.P., Cirencester, J. T. Bullock, Esq., John-street, Adelphi.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co. London.
SOLICITOR: J. T. Bullock, Esq., John-street, Adelphi.
Resolved by the Directors—That the deed of regulations shall be open to the perusal of any shareholder, at the office of the Solicitor, on and after the 13th March next, between the hours of one and two, on every Thursday.
That the capital of the Company being ample for carrying the mines into effectual operation, so much of the produce as shall from time to time be realised shall be divided amongst the shareholders, when and so often as the proceeds thereof shall amount to not less than 2s. per cent. on the calls paid.
That the produce from the Eastern district, now on grass and in course of realisation, together with the said proceeds, shall be paid to the Directors to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. on the next call, to be paid and after the 20th of April.
That not less than six weeks' notice of the payment of any call be given.
That the publication of all notices touching the affairs of the Company in any two London Papers, one Cornwall, and one Liverpool or Manchester Paper, be sufficient notice to the shareholders of the contents of such notices respectively.
That these Resolutions be published as the most convenient mode of answering the inquiries made on these matters.
37, Old Broad-street, Feb. 17.
T. V. WILLIAMS, Sec.

WHEEL FALMOUTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER, TIN, SILVER, and ZINC MINING COMPANY.—Capital £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per Share.
Managing Committee: Wm. Vice, Esq., John Hayward, Esq., and Thomas Treloar, Esq. (With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS: Messrs. Major, Turner, and Major, Truro, or Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., London, on their account.
The sett belonging to this Company is situated in the parish of Koa, within three miles of Truro, being to the east and adjoining the Consolidated Mines, in Gwen-nap, including the run of the lodes of those mines.
Applications for Shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) to the Committee before named, to John Trestrail, Esq., Chevalier, Messrs. John and Henry Hore, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to John Budd, Esq., Liverpool; of whom prospectuses may be obtained.
Truro, February 1836.

SOUTHEAST RAILWAY, in continuation of the London and Blackwall Railway.—Capital £350,000. Shares, £50 each. Deposit £2 10s. per Share.
Directors: Charles Blean, Esq., Thomas Powell, Esq., James G. Gordon, Esq., John Scrutton, Esq., Charles Lyon, Esq., Warwick Weston, Esq., J. Charles Ord, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
County Directors to be hereafter named.
BANKERS—Messrs. Ladbrookes, Kingscote, and Co.; Messrs. Sparrow and Co., Chelmsford.
COUNSELL—Charles Barrett Leonard, Esq., ENGINEER—George Hennet, Esq., SOLICITOR—Thomas Browne, Esq.
Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to the Bankers, Solicitor, Secretary, or to Messrs. Comport and Kaye, solicitors, Bedford-square, London.
Railway-offices, 11, Mark-lane, London.
GEO. COLE, Secretary.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—London to Dover, by Tonbridge and the Weald of Kent, with a Branch to Tonbridge Wells.
Provisional Directors: James Burton, Esq., Captain Fringle, R.E., Henry Charles Moreton Dyer, Esq., John Shewell, Esq., Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., Alexander Wilson, Esq., Edmund Halswell, Esq., George Treherne Thomas, Esq., Colonel Hodgson, Thomas William Tyndale, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Salomons, Henry Wrench, Esq.
ENGINEER: H. R. Palmer, Esq., F.R.S. ASSISTANT ENGINEER: Peter W. Badlow, Esq. SECRETARY: J. S. Yeats, Esq.
Messrs. Clifton and Pearson.
The Provisional Directors, with a view to the probability of the passing of an Act for one of the Lines to Brighton in the present session, have caused a survey to be made for a Branch from a point near Edenbridge, to join both Sir John Rennie's Line and that proposed by Mr. Stephenson. This Branch would meet the former Line below Mersham, and the latter near Dorking; and by such junction the direct traffic from Dover, Tonbridge, &c. to Brighton, Western Sussex, and Portsmouth, would be secured.
By the addition of this Branch, a line would be obtained from Dorking or Mersham to the Eastward of Ashford, traversing the Hay Districts of Kent from West to East, and for about fifty miles almost on a perfect level and straight line.
The Proceedings in Parliament are commenced, and will be prosecuted with the least possible delay.
By order of the Board,
J. S. YEATS, Secretary.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, opposite the end of Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, but on the Rotherhithe side of the River, near the Church.
THE WORKS HAVE BEEN RESUMED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Public may view the Tunnel every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the morning until dusk, upon payment of One Shilling for each person. The Archway is brilliantly lighted with oil gas, and the Eastern Arch is now open to the inspection of visitors, in addition to the Western one. The work, which extends upwards of 600 feet under the bed of the River, is perfectly dry, and the descent by a safe and easy staircase.
By Order,
J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company.
N.B.—There are conveniences to and from the Tunnel, by an Omnibus, every half-hour from Greenwich-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross, and the Green Man and Mill, Oxford-street, also by the Greenwich and Wandsworth Steam Boats, from Rotherhithe Market, Greenhithe, and Fresh Wharf, at 2, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock.
Wallbrook-buildings, Wallbrook, Feb. 25, 1836.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—At a numerous and respectable Meeting, held in pursuance of public advertisement, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, the 26th of February, 1836.

JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., in the Chair.
Resolved unanimously.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that in case a Railway can be constructed from a convenient point of the London and Southampton Railway to Exeter, it will be of great advantage to the country through which it will pass.
Resolved.—That a Provisional Committee be appointed to superintend the subscription for Shares in the concern; and that they be requested to call a General Meeting of the Subscribers as soon as convenient, after 2,000 Shares shall be subscribed for.
Resolved.—That the following gentlemen do constitute the Committee, viz.—
The Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P.
John Benett, Esq., M.P.
James Morrison, Esq., M.P.
John Poulter, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. William Palmer, D.D.
John Wright, Esq.
Basil Montagu, Esq.
W. G. Hayter, Esq.
Colonel Henderson.
David Pollock, Esq.
Ambrose Humphreys, Esq.
John Gawler Bridge, Esq.
Alexander Powell, Esq.
John Thomas Mayne, Esq.
Vincent Byre, Esq.
John Gregson, Esq.
John Lewis Eyre, Esq.
W. C. Westlake, Esq.

With liberty to add to their number.
Resolved.—That a book be opened, to the account of "The South Western Railway Company," at Messrs. Wright and Co.'s, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, for the receipt of Subscriptions for Shares, and that a Deposit of £1 per Share be paid at the time of subscribing, and that no further responsibility do attach to such Subscriptions without the future consent of the Subscribers.
Resolved.—That no person be permitted to subscribe but upon a previous application to the Provisional Committee by letter, addressed to Messrs. KING and WATKINS, 5, Gray's Inn-square, where the form of application may be obtained; and that the Bankers do not receive any Subscription except upon an order from the Provisional Committee.
(Signed) JOHN WRIGHT, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair,
It was resolved unanimously.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to JOHN WATKINS, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000, in 10,000 Shares of £50 each. Deposit £2 per share. TRUSTEES, (with power to add to their number), The Right Hon. the Earl of Mountnorris, William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., William Archibald Campbell, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., 6, Lombard-street.
SOLICITOR—H. Lumley, Esq., 6, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

The primary objects of the Company are to render available the fertile sources opened for the advantageous investment of capital by the effects of the Act for Emancipating the Negroes, and at the same time to assist materially in working out the philanthropic results anticipated from the measure by the Legislature. The settlements of Demerara and Berbice, in British Guiana, are selected for their great natural and other advantages, as the field wherein to commence this important undertaking. Detailed estimates and prospectuses have been prepared for the guidance of the public, and may be obtained from the Solicitor, and at the Office of the Company, 17, Ironmonger-lane, Chancery-lane.
Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Solicitor, H. Lumley, Esq., 6, Quality-court, Chancery-lane; or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, where further information may be obtained daily, from eleven to four o'clock.

SCHAUFFELE'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACE FEEDER.
By the use of this apparatus a SAVING OF FUEL is effected of 20 to 25 per cent. It is simple in its construction—erected at a trifling expense—not subject to damage or derangement, and its operation not attended by any disadvantages which would render it liable to objections. It is applicable to Boiler Fires of Steam Engines, Furnaces of Breweries, Distilleries, Potteries, Brick-kilns, Glass-houses, Water-works, Gas-works, Dye-works, and, indeed, to all kinds of enclosed Fire-places; in the feeding of which, by this Apparatus, the aid of mechanical power is not required. Many of these Apparatus have been erected during the last three years on the Continent—are now in full operation, and testimonials of their efficiency can be adduced. A model may be seen at the Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelaide-street, and a description of the Apparatus is given in the prospectus of the College Wheel Saw Mills, Bodelvare, Lancashire.
A descriptive Treatise on this system may be had, by applying to Mr. J. H. Phoenix, 8, New Building-street, to whom all applications for licenses under this patent are to be addressed.

This day is published, in 8vo., price 6d.
WHAT WILL PARLIAMENT DO WITH THE RAILWAYS?
London: HENRY REYNOLDS, 55d, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers in the Kingdom.

This day is published, in 2 vols., royal 8vo., price £7.
THE COMMENTARIES OF GAMBOA ON THE MINING ORDINANCES OF SPAIN. Translated from the Spanish by RICHARD HEATHFIELD, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

This work is the great authority on the Mining Laws of Spain and the New Republics of America. The author, Don Francisco Xavier de Gamboa, was an eminent lawyer, who held several high offices under the Crown of Spain, in the reign of Charles III. It is highly interesting, not only as displaying a profound knowledge of the Civil Law, but also as containing much historical and scientific information on various subjects connected with Mining, and the Reduction of the Metallic Ores.
Printed for LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, and GREEN.

On the 1st of March will be published, Part V. (containing upwards of Seventy Engravings, price 2s.), of

THE ENGINEER'S and MECHANIC'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.—Comprehending Practical Illustrations of the Machinery and Processes employed in every description of Manufacture of the British Empire. With nearly Two Thousand Engravings. By LUKE HUNTER, Civil Engineer; Editor of the History and Progress of the Steam-Engine, Register of Arts, and Journal of Patent Inventions, &c.
To be completed in Sixteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each, forming Two thick Octavo Volumes, beautifully and closely printed, with a type cast on purpose for this work. The Engravings on Wood (about 2000) will be interspersed with the descriptive Letter-press.
London: THOMAS KELLY, 17, Paternoster-row, sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all other Booksellers.

PROTECTOR LIFE ASSOCIATION.—Established for Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, for the grant of Immediate, Deferred, and Survivorship Annuities, and for the Purchase of Reversions and Annuities.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Office (Temporary), No. 26, OLD JEWRY.
DIRECTORS: Chairman—George Richard Robinson, Esq., M.P. Deputy Chairman—Nat. Gould, Esq.

Deceased Burton, Esq., Richard Harman Lloyd, Esq., William Cripps, Esq., Robert Humphrey Maister, Esq., William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., Henry Otley, Esq., Robert Alexander Gray, Esq., Matthew Boulton Henne, Esq., Robert Hugh Jones, Esq., George Stanley Hepden, Esq., Edmund Jennings, Esq., Hon. John Chastwynd Talbot, John Kennard, Esq.
TRUSTEES: Henry Otley, Esq.
AUDITORS: John William Liddell, Esq., Ralph Charles Price, Esq.
FISCAL: William Cooke, Esq., 20, Trinity-square, Tower-hill.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co., Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bevan, Stevens, and Co., 6, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.
ACTUARY and SECRETARY—Charles Jelliffe, Esq.

Three-fourths of the profits realised by this Society are divided amongst the Assured at the expiration of every fifth year.
The Bonus may be added to the Policy, or be applied in reduction of Premium.
The Premiums, as exhibited in the enclosed extract from the Tables, are greatly reduced, and will be reduced in a single payment, equal annual payments, or in decreasing payments, or equal annual payments for a limited number of years.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100

Age.		First Series of Years.		Second Series of Years.	
15	20	15	20	15	20
15	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
20	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
25	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
30	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
35	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
40	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
45	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
50	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0

The Association have offices in many of the principal cities, and have appointed Agents at—
Aberdeen: Mr. W. N. Lloyd, Esq.
Aberdeen: Messrs. Smith and Telford.
Aberdeen: Mr. H. B. Mansfield.
Aberdeen: Messrs. Graham and Taylor.
Aberdeen: Mr. T. E. Pickford.
Aberdeen: Mr. John Anderson.
Aberdeen: Mr. J. A. Ramsay.
Aberdeen: Mr. J. A. Ramsay.
Aberdeen: Mr. J. A. Ramsay.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the present Government had no intention of proposing any alterations of the duties upon timber.—Lord WHARFCLIFF, upon presenting a petition on the subject of railways, expressed an opinion that it was desirable, before a bill for a railroad were read a first time, to have some mode of inquiry, with a view of ascertaining the best line of road for the undertaking sought.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that one check to railroad speculation would be to leave out the general clause, which rendered it compulsory on landholders to allow the roads to pass through their property; and another would be to make the railroads, after the principal and interest had been paid off, entirely for the public benefit.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that it did appear to him that some check was desirable to many of the projects which were now on foot, or others that might be meditated, and that he was authorised to state that an express application would be that very day made in another place by a member of his Majesty's Government, for an inquiry into these undertakings, by means of a committee.—The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord GEORGE LENNOX presented petitions in favour of Stephenson's Line between Brighton and London.—Mr. FECTOR presented the report on the petition for a London and Dover (South Eastern) Railway. Agreed.—Lord SANDON wished to know what course the Government would adopt with respect to different railroads having a common termination?—Mr. POULETT THOMSON said that it was his intention to submit to the House the propriety of appointing a select committee, to consider generally the best means to be adopted with respect to the various railroads presented to their consideration.—Lord G. LENNOX moved the second reading of the London and Brighton Railway Bill (Stephenson's).—Lord SANDON moved, as an amendment, that the second reading be deferred to that day's night; which amendment, after considerable discussion was carried by a majority of 196.—The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.—The Pension Duties Bill, and the Municipal Corporation Act Amendment Bill, were read a second time.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, a discussion arose upon Lord Wharfedale's motion relative to the appointment of Borough magistrates by the Secretary of the Home Department, which motion was ultimately agreed to. In the Commons, on Tuesday, the second reading of the bill of Mr. Buckingham's Claim Bill was lost by a majority of 44.—Mr. HUME moved several resolutions respecting Orange Lodges, respecting which Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved, as an amendment, that an address be presented to his Majesty to suppress all Orange Lodges, and all political societies excluding persons of different religious faiths, and using secret signs and actions, by means of associated branches. The amendment was carried.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that he should, on Thursday next, move for a message to be sent to the Commons for a copy of the report of the select committee of that House inquiring into Orange Lodge Societies.

VERULAM PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Verulam Philosophical Society of London have, through the liberality of Henry Braddon, Esq., one of the vice-presidents, offered a silver medal for the best essay on the formation of minerals, particularly those of Cornwall. It is to be denominated the "Braddonian Medal," and is open for competition to mineralogists of all nations. It is to be written in English or French, accompanied with maps, diagrams, drawings, and specimens, and to be sent to the council on or before the 1st of October, 1836.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the society was held on the 19th instant; the chair was taken by Mr. Lyell, the president, at one o'clock; and the usual forms having been gone through, the secretaries read the reports of the council on the general state of the society, and of the auditors on the accounts for the past year. The president then announced that the Wollaston medal had been awarded to M. Agassiz, of Neuchâtel, for his work on fossil ichthyology; and the sum of 25*l.*, also from the Wollaston donation fund, to M. Deshayes, to promote his labours in fossil conchology.

On presenting the medal to Mr. Broderip, to transmit to his friend M. Agassiz, the president said, "On a former occasion the proceeds of the donation fund for one year were presented to the same distinguished naturalist, to assist him in the publication of the early part of his great work, the importance of which was then only beginning to be known. It will ever be a subject of congratulation to us to have learned that this small pecuniary aid was not without its influence in accelerating the publication of his researches in fossil fishes; arriving, as it did, at a moment when the funds which could be appropriated for the undertaking were nearly exhausted. M. Agassiz acknowledged, at the time, his obligation for a mark of sympathy and regard, received so unexpectedly from a foreign country, and which cheered and animated him to fresh exertions. You will have the kindness to acquaint him that the council, in now awarding the medal, are desirous that he should possess a lasting testimony of their esteem, and of the high sense which they entertain of the merit of his scientific labours."

The president then delivered the donation awarded to M. Deshayes to M. de la Beche, the foreign secretary; and in doing so said, "I beg you will express to M. Deshayes how highly we appreciate the services which he has already rendered to geology by his description of the fossil shells of the strata above the chalk, to which he has chiefly, though not exclusively, devoted his attention; and we are rejoiced to hear that he is now engaged in the investigation of the fossil shells of the older formations. We are not ignorant that he has prosecuted his scientific studies with zeal and enthusiasm, under circumstances of considerable difficulty; and we trust that the notice thus taken of his labours may encourage him to persevere in devoting the powers of his mind, and his great acquirements, to a department of science so eminently subservient to the advancement of geology."

Thanks were then voted to the retiring vice-presidents and members of the council; and on the balloting-glasses having been duly closed, the scrutineers announced that the following gentlemen had been elected the officers and council for the ensuing year. President, C. Lyell, Esq. Vice-Presidents, Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart. M.P., George Bellas Greenough, Esq., and Edward Turner, M.D. Secretaries, W. J. Hamilton, Esq., and Woodbine Parish, Esq. Foreign Secretary, H. T. de la Beche, Esq. Treasurer, John Taylor, Esq. Council, F. Bailey, Esq., W. J. Broderip, Esq., W. Clift, Esq., Sir A. Crichton, M.D., H. Hallam, Esq., Robert Hutton, Esq., R. J. Murchison, Esq., Viscount Osmantown, J. P. Royle, Esq., Rev. Prof. Sedgwick, Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, Henry Warburton, Esq. M.P., and Rev. William Whewell.

During the morning meeting and the adjourned meeting in the evening, Mr. Lyell delivered his annual address, containing an obituary of those fellows who died during the year, and who had distinguished themselves in geological researches; and a review of the memoirs read before the society since the last anniversary.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Lyell, president, in the chair. The first communication read at this meeting gave an account of the discovery of fossil shells in a portion of the new red sandstone series, at Collyhurst, near Manchester. With the exception of the organic remains found in the magnesian limestone, the new red sandstone series of England has hitherto proved almost destitute of organic remains; but the authors of the paper, Mr. J. Leigh, and Mr. C. W. Hinny, of Manchester, have lately obtained from a deposit of marl, which they consider as belonging to the upper part of this series, a vast number of casts of bivalves, and nearly perfect small univalves. A collection of fossils accompanied the paper.

A series of observations, transmitted to Mr. Offley Martin, by Col. Brown and Lieut. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, and by Mr. Stevens, on the streams of sea-water constantly flowing into the land near Argostoli, in Cephalonia, was then read. These observations were made previously to those laid before the society in December last by Mr. Strickland, but the facts stated respecting the constant influx of the streams, and their passage beneath the surface, are the same in both communications. Colonel Brown also accounts for the consumption of the water, by supposing that it is conveyed to the regions of volcanic fires; and that the earthquakes so frequently felt on the island may be owing to the gases generated by the contact of the water with the igneous matter.

A paper, by Colonel Sykes, was afterwards read on the structure of the cliffs from Ballyhunian to Lick Castle, on the coast of Kerry. The chief object of the author in laying this notice before the society, was to call attention to a part of Ireland's schisma visited by geologists, but which he considers as highly deserving of their attention, and as affording fine opportunities for studying the property which various rocks possess, of dividing into rhombic masses.

A paper by Sir Alexander Crichton was afterwards read, on the geological position of the vegetable remains found in the sandstone which underlies the mountain limestone in the county of Sligo. The bed in which the remains occur rests upon grass, but the author is of opinion that it cannot be assigned to a period anterior to the old red sandstone.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CORNISH ENGINEERS.

At the meeting of this institution on Tuesday last, James Walker, Esq., president, in the chair, a considerable time was first occupied in balloting for, and admitting, new members, in receiving and voting thanks for numerous presents, and transacting the usual official business with the secretary; after which a paper was read from Mr. Perkins on the comparative merits of the Cornwall and London made steam-engines, stating "that the superiority of the Cornwall over Bolton and Watts' steam-engines, had long been subject of remark, but particularly within the last three years. He believed a Corn-

wall engine does three times the duty of a London engine; and this superiority arises from the construction of the engine, and not of the boiler. That many engineers are not aware of the advantage of applying the expansive principle to the single-stroke engine; that it is better suited to this species than to the double-stroke engine, for, in the latter, if the induction pipe were made sufficiently large, the reduction pipe would be too small, and the steam could not be let off quick enough. That the fly-wheel is admirably adapted for the single-stroke engine, but not to the double, as it is a constant power, and will not wait for the discharge of the steam. That in Cornwall, at the beginning of the stroke, a power of 40 lbs. per square inch seems too small; but at the end 10 lbs. appears sufficient. That he (Mr. Perkins) does not believe that 125,000,000 lbs. have been raised by one bushel of coals by any engine; but thinks the pipes are perforated, and air introduced into the pipes to produce this result. He saw, in America, air introduced into the pipe of a pump, which he did not detect without considerable difficulty, and after some time; and further, that he (Mr. Perkins) had been told by Cornish engineers that air is there admitted into the tubes, to the amount of 15 or 20 per cent. That to prove the excellence of the single-stroke high-pressure engine, he would mention that he had himself made one of this construction, and tried it at the St. Katharine's Docks, London; the diameter of the cylinder was eight inches, length of the stroke twenty inches, and it moved a beam which vibrated sixteen times in a minute; that this engine consumed 42 lbs. of coals per hour, and did the work which had previously employed two engines, one of sixteen horse, and the other ten horse power." The paper went on to state, that "the higher the steam can be used, and the higher it is cut off, the greater is the economy. That single-stroke engines had been applied to working on railways, and were well adapted for navigation. That the irregularity in the action might be urged, but that, in rowing, the oars are not constantly in the water."

When the reading of this paper had been concluded, some certificates were produced and read, verifying the statements made in it respecting the work done at St. Katharine's Docks by Mr. Perkins' engine; after which, Mr. Perkins, who was present, exhibited a diagram, to show the advantage of using the expansive principle; but Mr. Donkin objected, "that Mr. Perkins treated steam as a permanently elastic fluid, whereas there was a constant loss of heat in steam which rendered the proof adduced inadmissible." Mr. Perkins said, "he did not intend his proof to be considered as strictly exact, but rather as a general illustration of the principle." Mr. Simpson observed, "that with respect to the two engines worked against Mr. Perkins' one, it was possible they were not in good order; as he had frequently known discredit thrown on the engine-makers, when the fault lay with the workmen, in not adjusting the valves, and not paying sufficient attention to the fitting of the different parts."

Mr. Glynn said, that in Cornwall a brick wall is built about the engine; that the engines are clothed, and the space between the cylinder and the jacket is, in many instances, filled with saw-dust.

Mr. Hawkins said that there is sometimes a separate pipe to convey a supply of heat to the cylinder in Cornwall.

The President here put some questions to Mr. Glynn, who had been engaged in draining fens. Mr. Glynn stated in reply, that the Cornwall engines do not answer the purpose of draining; their stroke is too long, the recoil shakes the engine too much; has drained 90,000 acres; usually consumed 10 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour. That the height to which the water is raised varies from four to nine feet, or rather more; but taking into account the heads and dip, the greatest height is sixteen feet. He calculated 87 lbs. of coals to the bushel; that the engines usually made thirteen strokes in the minute; that the rotatory engines are used in this description of work.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ALTEN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday last, pursuant to advertisement, when the report of the directors, with the accounts, were submitted, which we insert at length. The proceedings were of a satisfactory nature, but unimportant. Some minor points were considered, to which it is hardly necessary to advert, and after the thanks of the proprietors having been voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT.

The directors of the Alten Mining Association having received the accounts from the establishment at Kaasford, are now enabled to present to the general meeting of shareholders a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the company to the 31st of August last, the period determined upon at the last meeting of the shareholders for an annual adjustment of the accounts, that being the most convenient time; as the shipments of ore to England for the season are then about closing, it facilitates a more regular appropriation and definition of the disbursements to the productive operations of the season, and this method has been suggested on a former occasion, and approved of by the shareholders.

The directors have likewise received from Mr. Crowe, one of the superintendents more particularly charged with the mining department at Kaasford, a very able and interesting report of the progress made at the mines, in the development of the lodes, of the extension of the various works, of the present position and future prospects of the company. The directors refer to it with the greater satisfaction, as it holds out encouragement for a material and early improvement, and will afford compensation for disappointments which have occurred, and are unavoidable in a mining adventure.

By the accounts of the past year, it appears that the sum of 15,109*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, being the amount of capital employed in that establishment for eight months, has been accounted for as follows:—

1. Expenditure for productive labour.....	£ 3,137	4	0
2. Expenditure for unproductive labour.....	3,400	2	6
3. Valuation of stocks of mining materials existing 31st August last at Kaasford, and of stores and provisions at Kaasford and Hammerfest, and of debts due to the company in both places.....	8,571	13	8
	£15,109	0	2

The disbursements No. 2, for unproductive labour, consist of expenses for opening new ground for the purpose of carrying on the working of the lodes hereafter on an enlarged, and consequently more economical, scale; in the expense incurred in making railroads; for the building of furnaces and erecting of houses, and of the new large crushing machine, and for other similar and necessary improvements, all intended for the better concentration of the various departments of the works.

The directors beg to observe, that the expenditure so incurred, though heavy and inconvenient, considering the state of the finances of the company, does not much exceed the original estimate, and was unavoidable in order to accomplish the plans on which the company is acting, and the completion of which cannot now be far distant.

Respecting the amount of 8,571*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* (No. 3.) most of which is employed in stores and provisions, the directors have to remark, that although the sum is large, it must be remembered that it forms the means of supplying the wants of the establishment for nearly nine months, as no further supplies can be sent out till April next; the capital so engaged is therefore not too large to furnish supplies for an increasing population, and has hitherto proved a source of considerable profit.

A general account of the whole receipt and expenditure from the commencement of the association to the 31st of August, 1835, has been submitted to the auditors, and approved by them: it has been exhibited in the office during the last week, and is now on the table. By this account, it appears that a sum amounting to more than 25,000*l.* has been expended for productive and unproductive labour, and cost of mining materials, stores, and provisions, exclusive of the sum of 27,000*l.* paid for the mine, and that 8,571*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* remain unaccounted for, out of the investment of the 25,000*l.* The result of this general account is, that after having given credit for the whole of the cargoes shipped in the last season, a balance remained of 2,887*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* in London, applicable to the expenses of the present year, and 8,571*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* at Kaasford.

The returns in ore shipped during the season have exceeded 1,176 tons, which have been disposed of at Liverpool, and produced 4,159*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Of this quantity, about 300 tons belong to the produce of the year 1834; and it will be seen by Mr. Crowe's statement, that he estimates the stock of broken ore at the close of the shipping season at 665 tons, chiefly unpressed, the cost of breaking of which is included in the account now presented to the shareholders.

The directors observe with regret, that the report from Mr. Crowe does not yet give that satisfactory information respecting the mining population, upon which so much depends for the speedy development of the mines. It appears that sickness has prevailed there during the whole course of the last year, and has occasioned a serious loss of lives; but as every possible attention is paid, and precaution taken, it is hoped that the malady will soon be exhausted, as fortunately it appears already in a more mitigated form. The state of the health of the people must be likewise taken into consideration, as having been a great obstacle to push the active energies of the various departments to the fullest extent of which the local position would otherwise be susceptible.

The shareholders will doubtless expect that the directors should offer some observations in explanation of the low value of the ore received this season. They believe that it is partly owing to the nature of the ore from Ward's lode, but principally to the dressing not having been attended to sufficiently, in consequence of the pressure of business, which was to be accomplished in a very limited period of time, the new crushing machine not having arrived before the end of June. It is, however, gratifying to know that the lode is so fortunately situated, and its compactness affords such facility for

breaking it at a moderate expense, that even now it yields a fair remunerative profit.

From the observations already offered, it becomes evident that considerable advantages will be derived from early success in the concentration and smelting departments, to which the superintendent at Kaasford is quite alive. Here the directors beg to observe, that it has not yet been possible to put the furnaces in a state of efficiency, notwithstanding the endeavours exerted to accomplish it; respecting which the report and letter from the superintendent afford ample explanation; and from the best information obtainable here, there is every ground for believing that the obstacles will be removed by greater experience and practice.

The directors had hoped to be able to communicate something decisive in confirmation of the reports received some time ago respecting the silver found in a particular lode, but the assays made here on several specimens of the ore have not corresponded in result with the information from Kaasford; the probability is, that the precious metal is contained in a part of Ward's lode. A number of specimens of the different parts of the mine have been sent to Professor Kersten in Freiberg for investigation, and his report thereof is shortly expected, with valuable information respecting the best mode of extracting the same.

The superintendent at Kaasford has advised that he expects an early opportunity this season for chartering a vessel for England, and intends making a shipment of ore, if possible in a concentrated state; and as the power of the new crushing machine is such that the stock of ore already raised and now raising can be speedily made available, the shipments may be expected to arrive considerably earlier than formerly.

The directors look for more precise advice on this point, and will not fail to make the earliest preparation, by chartering vessels for bringing the ore to England.

The directors have much pleasure in stating, that the call made in February last has been very regularly paid, only twenty shares remaining now in suspense.

In reviewing the operations of the season, and the present position of the company's affairs, the directors cannot perceive any cause for regret, excepting the low per centage of the ore compared with former years, knowing that such variations have happened before, and belong proverbially to mining speculations; in other respects the promise held out, as regards the quantity to be shipped, has been realized to the extent of about 1,200 tons, being a considerable increase on the preceding year. Further, great progress has been made in proving the lodes, the result of which is favourable to the future prospects of the company, there being, besides the standing ground in the old mine, the valuable new discoveries in Ward's lode, proved to an extent of 130 fathoms on the surface equally proved in depth to forty fathoms, if the vein found in the great adit should turn out on further trial to be of that lode. Thus an almost inexhaustible supply of ore presents itself, without looking to the less certain result at Rajpas, where the ore raised is so valuable.

The directors have received information from Mr. Crowe that he is coming to this country, and may be shortly expected. After his arrival, should the directors have any communication to make to the shareholders, a special meeting will be called for that purpose.

In conclusion, observing the progress made in the new arrangements of establishing railroads, an increased power for crushing the ore, new floors, offices and houses—in fact, looking to all that has been done for the extension of the concern, and that the supply of ore in the coming season is estimated to be about 2,000 tons, it must be admitted that the position of the company is greatly improved since the directors had last the satisfaction of meeting the shareholders; and they hope that this improvement will continue, and realise all the reasonable expectations which may be entertained.

The directors beg to assure the shareholders of their continued attention to the concerns of the association; and they hope to preserve the confidence of the shareholders by their zeal and assiduity in the management intrusted to them.

Allen Copper Works, Nov. 20, 1836.—At the same time that our annual accounts are handed you, it may not be out of place to offer a few summary remarks:—On reviewing the result of the operations of the past season, it is necessary constantly to bear in mind, the various undertakings we had to complete; the limited period left to accomplish them in; the late period at which the breaking ore upon an extended scale commenced; and, lastly, the considerable quantity of ore still on hand, which we have been unable to dress and bring to market.

On dispassionately viewing these different objects, however the pecuniary result of the shipments may have fallen short of the expectations entertained, we do not doubt but that the directors will congratulate themselves on the present favourable prospects of the concern, as well as on what we have in this brief space been able to accomplish towards the realisation of their orders. The extent and varied character of the work we had actually to get through before we could dress the ores for shipment, or in any way be certain as to the quantity we could prepare, required that we should concentrate and economise our operations as much as possible, which we did by confining ourselves to Ward's lode; this, from its situation and general compactness, not alone enabled us to get through more work with less difficulty than at any other place, but afforded the great advantage of the immediate concentration of the ores at the mine itself, without further waste or transport. The subsequent discovery that this lode contained not an inconsiderable quantity of silver, combined with the reasons already explained, induced us to persevere in the plan we had adopted of employing all our disposable force to a still further development of this lode.

Our operations at the old mine have, since Mr. C. forwarded his drawings, been confined to the dressing of ore previously broken; in this, however, owing to the few hands we had available, our progress has been limited, and a considerable quantity of ore is, consequently, left on hand. At Michell's, since the above report, likewise, for the same reason, but little, if any thing, in the shape of discovery, has been made; the retrospective statement of our operations will be chiefly confined to Ward's lode.

Mining.—By a reference to the extent of discoveries on Ward's lode, at the close of last year, you will find they were limited to the sinking of a winze (the present shaft B), to an extent of little better than eight fathoms, and to the commencement of the level, No. 2, east, which was driven two fathoms; since then our progress has been both rapid and highly satisfactory. Shafts A, C, D, and E, have been sunk. Levels east and west, from shaft B, continued, as well as level, No. 1, from shaft A, which, in this brief period, has enabled us to say that about 2,000 fathoms of lode has been discovered, which we have reason to suppose will produce from three to three tons and a half of ore per fathom, and which can in future be stopped away, without materially decreasing the reserves; that is, our discoveries are so far ahead, that we can open new ground in proportion to what we take away. The peculiar character of this lode, its compactness and particular favourable situation, has been so often dilated on, that further remarks are not called for in order to persuade you of its value, even did it not contain the proportion of silver we have been led to suppose it does.

The deep adit level was driven twenty fathoms in the eight months, when it pierces Ward's lode, backs of considerable extent will be formed; the proximity of Petherick's lode, and the shallow adit level driven on it, will enable us to come under Ward's lode a couple of fathoms still deeper, and full fifty fathoms further to the westward; to effect this at as early a period as possible, we sunk from the nearest point, shaft A, and rose from the shallow level below. Since the shipping season has closed we have broken through, and are now stopping on Petherick's, towards the junction of the two lodes, which, when arrived at, will enable us to commence bringing in a level from the western extremity of Ward's, thirty fathoms and upwards, under the eastern workings. The progressive details you will find by reference to the monthly abstracts.

The stock of ores on hand, after the shipping season closed, was estimated at 665 tons, as follows:—440 tons old mine, not dressed; 55 ditto, dressed; 20 tons Petherick's, not dressed; 40 tons Michell's, ditto; 100 tons Ward's; 20 tons Rajpas's; 20 tons calcined ore.

Machinery.—The grinder and materials for completing the railroads, &c., owing to the destruction of the vessel on her voyage from Cornwall to Liverpool, did not reach the works before the 9th of June, nearly two months later than was expected; owing, however, to the preparatory measures that had been adopted, and the exertions then used, although accompanied by the usual difficulties and delays, the grinder was completed by the middle of July, and continued until the season closed, in uninterrupted work. It is powerful and efficient, and will, with a few ameliorations, enable us in future to get through our work with more certainty, and with much less cost, than hitherto has been the case.

Stamps.—The stamps, although perfect in themselves, did not accomplish all that was anticipated they would; this, however, was not owing to any inefficiency in their construction, or to the want of power to get through the work, but to the scarcity of hands to finish the dressing after it came from the stamps; and until this evil, which is one of the greatest we now have to contend with, is overcome, we can only experience a partial benefit from them.

Railroads.—The railroad from the old mine shaft was completed, and extended in the mine as far as Nellen's shaft, forming a total distance of 450 fathoms; it answers fully to our expectations, enabling us to convey the ores at a moderate cost, through the pass or shaft, to the level of the grinder loft, from whence it is conveyed by another piece of ninety fathoms of railroad, likewise completed this season, built on tressels; from this it is tripped into the grinder loft, passes through the rolls, and in a crushed state is again conveyed by a short railroad, also built on tressels, into the hoppers of the separators to be jigged; thence, after due cleansing, it is conveyed by another small tract of railroad to the temporary ore floors, or in future to the smelting-house, to which a railroad has been laid down since the season closed; it is complete, with the exception of the iron, of which our stock is exhausted; it is 120 fathoms long, also built on tressels.

Water-course—Was finished in good time; its total length is 500 fathoms; built in tressels; is three feet broad, and twelve inches deep.

Separators—The additional separator was early completed; we have now four, with four sieves each, which enables us to dress upwards of 300 tons a month. The small separator intended to stand below the stamps is not yet up, neither having time or need for it this season: the wheel, however, is in its place, and the remainder can soon be completed.

Smelting-house—The calciner was early completed, and two small parcels of calcined ore shipped. This furnace, with trifling interruption, has been at work ever since: we are now calcining the ore that remained over from the old mine. The smelting furnace was likewise in due course erected, and we suffered ourselves that every thing would have gone on successfully; but after the first two charges had been in, the bottom gave way: we have since used various kinds of sand, but hitherto with equal ill success: whether the fault lies in the manipulation, which it is difficult to suppose, or in the sand itself, which we are equally as indisposed to believe, (for we cannot conceive that had other than ordinary river sand been requisite, Mr. Keats would have pointed out the circumstance and guarded against it.) I cannot say, but I am still in great hopes the difficulty will be overcome.

Population—We have to deplore that our reports on this subject are any thing but satisfactory, although latterly we have been approximating towards a more healthy condition; at least the number of sick have decreased, and the attacks have assumed a milder character, which encourages us to hope the period is not distant when we may congratulate ourselves on having again attained our usual healthy state. Since the commencement of the year our loss by deaths will not be less than twelve per cent. Our total population at present, including officers, &c., who are supported directly or indirectly by the works, are, 249 males, 102 females, 66 children capable of work, 144 children too young; total number, 561. Of these, in an establishment or colony isolated, as this in a measure is, are many who, though living at the works, do not immediately come under its superintendence, but support themselves indirectly by supplying the wants of the rest. On an average, from forty to fifty have constantly been on the sick list, which could not fail making great inroads in our, at best, limited forces. Early in the year, already, we had permanently to establish an hospital; and I am inclined to think we should have suffered still more had this arrangement not been adopted.

The want of a sufficient number of able and suitable hands is the greatest difficulty we now have to contend with; and it is one, owing to our peculiar situation, we can only expect to get over progressively. Of late years, we have found the Quakers or Finlanders come down in considerable numbers; but a small portion of them only become actual miners; they are however far superior workmen to the Norwegians, as far as grass-work and common labour in the mine goes, but not for actual boring and shooting, though some few, who have been a longer time here, and in a measure become settled, take to tut-work. On the other hand, the Norwegians coming from a mining district, prefer the boring to casual work, and are hard-working miners, though generally deficient in judgment and that experience which constitutes a good miner. We have drawn them from the neighbourhood of Rorans aux Fidals, and contemplate next spring calling for an additional number, which of course must be limited by the supply that come down from Finland, and other circumstances which will always set bounds to the number we employ.

To add to the comforts of those already under the works, and as far as possible to guard against the ill effects of crowded rooms, we had various new cottages built during the year.

Proceedings for the ensuing year—Our plan of proceeding for the ensuing year, and which we have already begun to act upon, is, an extended development of Ward's lode, which we propose accelerating as quick as possible, keeping as many men employed as is consistent with a judicious system of working; preserving at the same time a prudent extent of reserves: the vertical section forwarded by Mr. C. shows the plan proposed, and which will be more fully acted on next month.

The deep adit level, although we have pierced a very fine lode, which from its similarity and general appearance is probably Ward's lode, we shall still continue to drive; for as all the lodes we have hitherto discovered, with but slight variation, run parallel to each other, we may frequently expect to make discoveries; and as those already cut are the shallowest, every new discovery hereafter made will be at a considerable greater depth. The present lode cut, if Ward's, will at this place leave backs of about forty fathoms.

We have broke through from the deep adit level to the shallow level from Crowe's; and as we had been driving towards the former by a cross-cut, which will now form part of the adit level, its total length will be seventy-one fathoms. At the old mine we shall also act upon the same principle of sloping and opening ground in proportion to what we take away. Last season, not any of the ground opened since the association has been formed was taken away. Michell's deep adit will be continued, as by the present inclination of the south lode it does not require much above ten fathoms to be cut.

At Raipas eight men will be kept, four driving on the lode in the adit level, and four in the sink at stope No. 1, besides those necessary to keep the work from them. The remainder of the men, if any, will be placed at Michell's and Woodfall's, extending discoveries on those lodes.

The quantity of ore we estimate can be produced during the next season is 2,000 tons; what proportion of this can be smelted, or will have to be shipped in the usual state, it would be premature to say; at least 1,500 tons of this quantity will be the produce of Ward's; and we presume the value of the silver it contains will give to it, must in some measure decide upon the state in which we are to ship it.

The railroad at the old mine from Neilar's has been extended to Kicland's shaft, since the season closed; it requires still to be carried about seventy fathoms to be complete, and the ground for about forty has to be stoped up before it can be finished; as this, however, is, on the lode, it is presumed it will cover the costs. From below the old mine Shato, the railroad which is to convey the old mine halans to the stamps, is only partly finished, about forty fathoms remains to be completed. The tressels and woodwork of the railroad from the separators to the smelting-house has been finished, all but the iron, which requires still to be laid down. From the smelting-house to the shipping place will still have to be completed, a distance of sixty fathoms. The smelting-house itself, the timbers, framework, and all the principals are put together and up, and planks are sawing to close it in; the dimensions are, 120 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 18 feet high, besides the roof. The furnaces at present are only temporarily enclosed.—J. R. CROWE.

The following is an abstract of the account submitted to the meeting:—

RECEIPTS. —Installments on 4,000 shares.....	£41,970 0 0
Proceeds of 988 4-5 t. of ore shipped 1833.....	6,721 7 0
Ditto 5432 ditto 1834.....	2,291 13 9
Ditto 1,176-9-10 ditto 1835.....	4,159 12 2
Profit on Exchequer Bills, &c.....	64 18 3
	£55,207 11 2
PAYMENTS. —Purchase money of mines.....	£27,000 0 0
General expenditure.....	25,319 14 1
Balance.....	2,887 17 1
	£55,207 11 2
ASSETS. —Balance in hand.....	£2,887 17 1
Stores, &c. at Kaasford.....	5,571 13 8

About 665 tons of ore raised, and in part dressed, in addition to the value of the mines, machinery, railway, &c.

CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their office on Thursday, the 18th instant, pursuant to advertisement;

JOHN SANDERS, Esq. in the Chair.

The secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting and the report of the directors, Mr. Browne explained very fully and satisfactorily to the shareholders the particulars of the extension of the sets which he had obtained, the sum necessary, and the course he proposed to pursue in working the sett in an efficient manner.

The following report was submitted to the meeting, with the accounts, which were approved.

REPORT.

The directors, in giving their first report, beg to remind the shareholders, that the mine under their direction has only been working for the short space of nine months; and while they feel it their duty to congratulate them on the very important operations already effected, they beg to remind them, that the drivings on various lodes in the sett are, from the same circumstance, as yet but very limited, although affording ample proof of their importance.

In giving a statement of past operations, it may be necessary to observe, that only in May last they had to form an entire new mine, including surface erections; and in doing this, as well as every other branch of operations, they have invariably observed the strictest economy, and their object has been to place as much as possible of the little capital entrusted to their care in the underground department.

A 25-inch cylinder steam-engine has been purchased and erected, which commenced working in September last; the mine, as left by the ancient timbers, has been cleared up to a twelve fathom level, the extent of their workings; the engine shaft is sunk eight fathoms below that level, and still progressing to a twenty-two fathom level. The deep adit has been driven about 120 fathoms, and an iron railway laid down the whole extent. Miner's adit has been driven about 100 fathoms, and the necessary shafts sunk to both these adits for the communication of air.

The prospects, as in the weekly reports, have from time to time been given, and the directors are glad to observe, that they are at present more favourable than could reasonably be expected in so short a time, and much

more so than mines generally are in the like period of working. In stating this, they would refer, first, to the lode in engine shaft, which has produced some quantity of tin now at surface; and when the shaft shall be sunk to the twenty-second, some considerable returns may be expected from the extension of that level. In the deep adit a lode has been driven upon for some distance, which produced good work, and the end is still continuing on this lode, towards a large and promising one, with which it is expected it will be found to form a junction in about thirty fathoms more driving. Besides the cutting of this large lode, the extension of this adit north will intersect several others, and if continued, will be at least sixty fathoms deep at the shaft where the engine is erected.

At Miner's adit three lodes have been discovered, producing tin, and the lode cut there last month is estimated to be worth from 8s. to 10s. per fathom. This adit is still continued, with a view to intersect other lodes which are known to exist in that direction.

With these prospects it may fairly be asked, why is not the tin already discovered, prepared, and brought to market? To effect this a stamping-mill has been erected, but the supply of water for these stamps being chiefly dependant on that drawn from the mines by the engine, has been considerably less than could possibly be effected, which renders them inefficient to prepare any quantity.

Thus far the directors have confined themselves to past operations and prospects, and have now to advert to the state of their accounts; and they lay before the proprietors a plan for future proceedings, in which they hope to have their concurrence.

The particulars of the account shew an outlay of 2022l. 19s. 11d., and the receipt of 2498l. 13s. 7d., the balance of 1244l. 6s. 4d. remaining due to Mr. Browne.

In drawing the attention to future proceedings, it may be necessary to state, that at the commencement of operations, your managing director, learning the existence of several lodes in the immediate vicinity of the mine, and considering their addition of great importance, as likely to render the property of greater value, obtained the extension of the sets to their present limits. Adits were then driven as preliminary steps, but from the smallness of capital available, could not be prosecuted with sufficient energy; yet enough has already been seen to stamp their importance. The directors think it right to state here, that for the additions alone they have been offered a thousand pounds, being a considerable profit on the money expended.

The continuation and extension of the present workings being essential to the interests of the Company, your directors recommend that a further capital be raised by additional calls on the present number of shares, and that the capital thus raised shall be increased to 7,500l. A call to be now made of 2l. per share.—JOHN SANDERS.

The following resolutions were proposed, and carried unanimously:—That the various sets very properly secured by the directors since the formation of the company, have necessarily incurred a much heavier outlay than was at first contemplated, and that having succeeded in securing all the ground that may be necessary to future operations at engine shaft, Miner's, and deep adits, and believing the interests of the company to require it—it is hereby resolved, that the capital of the company be increased to 7,500l., and that the directors be at liberty to call upon the shareholders for the amount of 5l. additional on each share, but not beyond that amount without the consent of a general meeting.

That the number of shares be retained as they now are, and that the present scrips be called in and exchanged for new ones, bearing on them the capital as now agreed, say 7,500l., in 500 shares of 15s. each.

That on such exchange, which shall be within twenty-one days of the meeting, the sum of 2l. per share shall be paid, and the new scrips bear on them the acknowledgment of the payment of 7l. in respect of each share.

That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Browne, our managing director in Cornwall, for the highly judicious conduct and great attention displayed by him to the interests of the company, in bringing the mines to their present state with so small a capital.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the directors and the secretary. It having been observed that there was a vacancy in the direction, it was moved and carried unanimously, that Francis Atkinson, Esq. be elected.

An unanimous vote of thanks was then presented to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DUCY OF CORNWALL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LETTER I.

TO MINERS.—GENTLEMEN,—I think any person who is acquainted with the histories of England, and the local histories of Carew, Camden, Borslase, Polwhele, Lysson, and others, will not credit Sir George Harrison with any new discovery, when he states to the public, that the Stannaries are of great antiquity. Neither do I think that the very beautiful record of Richard I., with which Sir George has opened his curious "Substance of a Report," (beautiful I mean in regard to its state of preservation), can help Sir George out of his labyrinth he evidently got into when he concluded the first paragraph of his preface's tail report, by the sage and antiquated fact, "that the origin of the constitution of the Stannaries is lost in preceding ages of unfathomable antiquity." Wonderful!—and so is the origin of the stones on Salisbury Plain. Like those stones, the Stannaries are most amusing subjects for the antiquary. But I take it, as no man would be deemed quite serious if he were to contend, that *lost* as their origin is in unfathomable antiquity, yet that the stones on Salisbury Plain could now be applied to original and useful purposes (decayed and useless as they have become by time and circumstance); so no man can well believe, that it is intended seriously to be asserted, that the laws of the Stannaries (for which we must all entertain precisely the same respect as we do for what the said stones) are now worth, more than the paper upon which they are written. The modern history of the solemn record of Richard I., upon which Sir George Harrison appears to rely for the proof of that which was universally admitted, as well as of some other matters in the appendices, I shall refer to hereafter. The antiquity of the Stannaries, and the jurisdiction of the same, having long been admitted without the aid of this record, which neither Sir George nor any other man can understand, and consequently cannot explain, I do not find that Sir George's book has thrown any new light upon these matters. What is meant by the jurisdiction being "exclusive," I do not quite understand; therefore, as to jurisdiction, I shall found myself upon my Lord Coke, who says the Stannary jurisdiction "is guided by special laws, by customs, and by prescription, time out of mind." He says nothing of their being "exclusive." However, I have no objection to let the word stand, as it seems neither to limit nor extend my Lord Coke's definition. It is therefore, like the record, of no utility, so we may proceed without it. First, let me take my readers to page 10 of the report, in which will be found this hasty and most unfounded assertion:—"Without some system of summary local jurisdiction, the mines both of tin and copper would inevitably cease to be worked, and the immense underground wealth of this rich mineral country would remain for ever buried in the bowels of the earth. Now let me ask, whether this erroneous observation be, or be not, seriously put forth? Of the facts, Sir George can hardly be ignorant, because the solicitor of the duchy, since Mr. Lowham's death, has not only been in the county, but has been measuring it, road and pole; and he must have discovered, it is reasonable to suppose, that at no period of history have mines in Cornwall been in operation so numerous, so actively, and so profitably, as they have been within the last two years,—the very period for which the Stannary courts have been suspended; and which courts for many years preceding were in contempt and disuse. In fact, Sir George knows, that for ten years the courts have been merely nominal courts, and that nevertheless mining has advanced. I wish some one had held the hand of the reporter, and saved him from this unfortunate period in page 10, ending "in the bowels of the earth."

The useful inquiry to which Sir George might have directed himself, may be comprised under a few heads:—

1. Are the Stannary laws, as presented to the public, defined, complete, and authentic?

2. If they be, are they sufficiently comprehensive, and are they applicable to the present mode of mining, smelting, and trade?

3. Are the courts of the Stannaries so constituted and conducted, as to render them fitting tribunals for judicial proceedings?

4. Will the king's interest be protected by preserving these courts?

Had Sir George shaken off the burdensome armour of Richard I., and addressed himself to these points, the public might have derived some advantages from his report. The task seems left for my humble pen. I shall attempt it, and I shall have the opportunity of considering the "Substance of a Report," as I proceed.

There is a great distinction between the true interests of the King; and the mistaken and bigotted zeal of an officer. The one I have ever advocated, the other I will expose; resting well satisfied, that in doing so, I shall serve his Majesty, his royal Successors, and the county of Cornwall,— whilst, at the same time, I shall discharge a duty, from which no consideration shall deter me. I am your obedient servant,

London, Feb. 23, 1836.

GEORGE CONANER.

CORNISH ENGINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having observed in your journal of the 20th inst. an incorrect report of the observations which I made on the Tuesday previous, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, with regard to the Cornish engines, and their applicability to the purposes of water-works, I must request you to favour me by correcting the same, and inserting the following statement of what I did say on that occasion. My observations then was, that it was in the working of large engines alone that any considerable saving would be found; for as one great advantage of Cornish engines, in point of economy, is owing to their working at a very slow rate, with a long stroke, and a large area of cylinder, thus sacrificing time to obtain power; it necessarily results, that to reap the full benefit derivable from them, engines of greater power, or a greater number of the same power, will be required to perform the work which the London engines are now doing; and I, therefore, gave it as my opinion, that there would not be found so great an economy, in the first outlay of capital necessary for their erection, as had been stated.

WM. ANDERSON.

Grand Junction Water Works, Feb. 24, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I beg leave, through the medium of your journal, to call attention to the proceedings of some of the new mining companies relative to calls for additional instalments on the shares. Some of these companies have not yet been a year in existence, and they have been formed with 8,000 or 10,000 shares, on which an instalment has been paid of, say 12, per share. Now I cannot but think that previous to any new call being made, it would be more becoming in the directors, and satisfactory to the shareholders, if a public meeting were called, at which a statement should be laid before the proprietors as to the manner in which the first 8,000, or 10,000, have been expended, and also a report as to the present state and prospects of the mine.

It may be argued, in opposition to this suggestion, that the prospectus of the company defines when the first meeting of the shareholders shall be held; but this, I submit, was agreed upon, under the impression that the first instalment would be sufficient to work the mine until that time.

A SCRIPHOLDER, AND SUBSCRIBER
TO THE MINING JOURNAL.

City, Feb. 19, 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have received your interesting journals of the 6th and 13th inst., for which I beg to return you thanks. In the former of which you were pleased to make some remarks, in favourable terms, as to a *mining mirror* which I had some weeks since sent for the inspection of the Society of Arts; and in your latter number I find a letter from a Mr. John Budge on the same subject. You, Mr. Editor, in conjunction with your numerous readers, must feel greatly obliged to your correspondent for the "zeal" he expresses for the "prosperity" of your paper, and for his watchful auspices in protecting it from the "scurvy and contempt of practical men;" and for giving you a timely jog when he has, or fancies he has, found you a little sleepy at your post.

Your correspondent thinks the "mirror" cannot be of use to the workmen in pursuing the eccentric windings of the "lode," a term which, I apprehend, belongs to copper or tin mining; for I am not aware of such a term being used in coal mining—but it is admitted that the mirror is of no use in winding drifts. As to straight drifts he seems to think the old method of hanging strings and fixing candles preferable to the mirror; this method, though quite accurate, is attended with some trouble and care to the workmen. He must fix up his strings and candles, and remove them again every time he has occasion to use them, for such things cannot be supposed to be left in a drift where there is constant passing and repassing; and what is attended with care and trouble, it is well-known will at times be neglected, especially when the men are working by bargain, as is mostly the case in this kind of work.

The water in the level or drift, your correspondent thinks, is a sufficient guide to workmen to insure its being made truly horizontal; but he has not informed us how they can be sure the work is going right where there is no water, or where the drift is required to be made in an inclined position. By-the-by, in my description to the Society of Arts, I made use of the words "dry level," which word "dry" you have omitted in your report.

I have known and practised this method pointed out by your correspondent long before I thought of the mirror, but having now constantly made use of it for five or six years, I can with confidence speak to its usefulness, either in horizontal or inclined drifts.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH GRAYTON,
A Practical Coal-miner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—On giving to your readers my "proposed method of lighting coal mines," you mention Mr. Desvignes as laying claims to the discovery. I thank you for this, as it will entitle me to a place in your journal for explanation.

My method, exactly as you have copied it, was distributed to most, if not all, of the newspapers on the 8th of this month. Of course it was known at the printing-office several days before, and at the wood-engraver's still earlier. It was inserted verbatim in the *Mechanics' Magazine* of the 13th. On the 18th the *Times* described the plan; as well as it could be done without the wood-cut; and on the 19th the following letter appeared in its columns in the form of an

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—An article having appeared in your paper of this day respecting the lighting of coal mines, and purporting to be the invention of a Mr. Booth, I beg to state, through the medium of your journal, that more than eighteen months ago, when it was supposed Government would offer a reward, I was induced to direct my attention to the subject, and did then erect an apparatus, upon similar principles, at my warehouse, 2, Briddle-lane, Golden-square, where it can be inspected any day. Your giving insertion to this will oblige, Sir, an old subscriber, and your obedient servant,
2, Golden-square, Feb. 19, 1836.

E. H. DESVIGNES.

Now, supposing his plan to be similar to mine, I do not know whether Mr. D. intended to insinuate that I, or any one else, had ever seen his model, so as to have appropriated its principles. Your manner of stating the case may lead your readers to that supposition, while a slight variation in the language might have induced the belief that his erection had been posterior to my publication. Neither of these suppositions, however, might be true; for two persons have often, unknown to one another, alighted upon the same, or pretty similar discoveries; and, in such accidental coincidences, the only question is priority.

The method which I have now published was not a thought of yesterday. It was communicated to Mr. Pense, M.P. on the 1st of September, 1834, before his committee were appointed; but this does not carry it back beyond the date at which Mr. Desvignes says that his attention was first directed to the subject. The following is more to the purpose:—In 1819, I proposed my plan to Sir M. White Ridley; and, in 1826, to Mr. Lambton, now Lord Durham. The latter gentleman sent my sketch and description to his engineer, whose report I received. It was complimentary, but did not recommend the plan for adoption. At that period the Davy-lamp was considered as a sufficient protection.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
Feb. 24, 1836.

DAVID BOOTH.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday, at their office, No. 69, Lombard-street, and was very numerously and respectfully attended. A report from the directors upon the operations of the past year was read, and appeared to afford general satisfaction. It was stated that two large and superior ships, the *John Bull* and *Britannia*, had been added to the fleet in 1835; and that a further considerable augmentation in the number of the ships of the company would be made in the course of the present spring; that four large steam-vessels, two of them above 700 tons each, had been contracted for, and were now building by Messrs. Fletcher and Pearsons, Messrs. Wigram and Green, and Messrs. Curlew and Young, one of the largest of which would be launched next month, and the remainder within about three months. The directors contemplated making arrangements for building additional ships of the same class during the summer. After transacting the ordinary business, and declaring the dividend for the half year ending December 31, 1835, the cordial thanks of the proprietors were unanimously voted to the directors, and the meeting was adjourned.

RAILWAYS.—AN EXAMINATION OF MR. BARLOW'S EXPERIMENTS ON IRON RAILS, &c. By Lieut. LACOSTE, R.N., F.R.A.S., of the London and Birmingham Railway. London: Simpkin and Marshall; Allen and Lyon, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; and all Booksellers.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STANNARIES.—MR. GEORGE CONNAN.—We have received several communications on the subject of the letter which appeared in a late number of the *West Briton*, from a "Member of the Mine Committee," in reply to Mr. C.'s letter inserted in the *MINING JOURNAL*, in which personalities are indulged in, reflecting but little credit on the writer, as attacking private character or indulging in libelous observations. We have not the pleasure of Mr. C.'s acquaintance, but in justice to him as a correspondent, not having room for the communications referred to, deem it right to express our opinion, that if he has raised himself by industry and application from the humble office of a lawyer's clerk, it is the more creditable to him. We think the "Member of the Mine Committee" might have given his name, if not ashamed of his origin. We are no parties to the question at issue, our columns being open to the discussion of a subject of so much interest.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—We had extracted the evidence of Mr. Upton on the safety lamp for insertion, but are compelled to defer it.

UNION GOLD MINES.—We do not feel called upon to insert the letter of "A Shareholder," but have obtained a copy of the last report, which will be found under Mining Correspondence; and having carefully perused the preceding six weeks' advice, cannot agree with him in his conclusions.

PRICES OF SHARES.—There is some difficulty in quoting prices of the shares in many companies, as our readers must be well aware. We shall feel obliged by information, the parties furnishing it vouching for its accuracy.

CAPTAIN JOE.—The manuscript of our Cornish correspondent has unfortunately been mislaid; and his silence for the past fortnight has precluded us availing ourselves of concluding the history, which however we hope to do in an early number.

CARN BARRA.—We hope to continue this in our next.

OUR CORNISH CORRESPONDENT, who has favoured us with two papers under different signatures, must excuse us inserting either. Some of the quotations are apt; but when he speaks of "stabbing in the dark," why should he decline attaching his name to his communications, when he does not scruple to use hard words?

RAILWAYS.—We have in part prepared an interesting paper on railways, in a tabular form, which we hope to be able to insert next week.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.—Our report this week is necessarily confined, from want of space.

OUR LIVERPOOL LETTERS had not arrived when our paper went to press.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27, 1836.

The subject of Railways still continues so to engross public attention, that we should be remiss were we not to follow up our remarks of last week on the advances they are daily making (in price at least); apprehending as we do that the close of the Session will find a majority of them in that state which will only require the solicitors' bills to elucidate the progress made, and the share lists to ascertain the discount to which the shares may have retrograded.

The present week has afforded ample opportunity to those embarked in undertakings of this nature to consider, from the fluctuations alone in the Brighton Lines, upon the little security of the present prices being upheld, and the risk attendant on the purchase of shares at prices equally extravagant, as many of the schemes projected; some of which are evidently, without the slightest chance of being carried into effect, or even, if so, without the prospect of remuneration to the shareholders. We are glad to find that Parliament has directed its attention to the subject by the appointment of a Committee; and we trust that they will well examine into the merits of each project, and not allow the public to be cajoled by misrepresentations. They will do well to examine into the estimates, to see that the parties have the ability to execute the work (for it must be remembered, that in many instances the deposit does not exceed 1*l.* per share, whatever may be the price in the market); and further, that the measure is one likely to be of public as well as of private advantage. It is not sufficient that a prospectus should be well written; that the Directors should be men holding high station in society; that surveys should be made, with minute calculation of the profits to be derived some four or five years hence and estimates of the costs;—but the accuracy of the calculations should be tested by the most rigid examination, aided by the experience and ability of practical men, who should be selected to attend the Committees of the House; and each project should be dealt with solely as regards its merits.

It is much to be regretted the manner in which these matters are managed—Members, without having heard one word of the evidence, being frequently found to rush in at the moment of a division to record their vote. We trust, however, and indeed entertain not the slightest doubt, but that the importance of the subject, the magnitude of the capital, the extravagant prices which the shares have in some instances attained, even where opposition is certain, will command that attention from the Legislature, which is to be expected by the country at large from those who are deputed to protect the interests of their constituency; and we have to express our sincere hope that private interests and prejudices, where any exist, will not be allowed to interfere with the promotion of the public good.

We shall for the present close our observations, by inviting attention to the fluctuations already adverted to in the prices of the shares on two of the Brighton lines; a mere report, which turned out to be unfounded, having caused a fluctuation of no less than 9*l.* per share on 10,000 shares in Stephenson's line, and a fall, with a re-action of 2*l.* per share on 16,000 shares in Rennie's. Thus we find that a rumour is sufficient to alter, in a few hours, the value of property to the extent (taking the extreme prices) of 150,000*l.* on a subscribed capital of 82,000*l.* The prices at which the shares now are, showing the nominal value to be upwards of 250,000*l.*, each party being certain of success; while both admit that one line is only necessary, that one only will be carried into effect, while some are so sceptical as to doubt either the one or the other obtaining their Act. We are glad to find our contemporaries directing their attention to this subject, for it behoves all to lend their aid when speculation exceeds its proper bounds.

The School of Mines is a subject on which we would ever gladly employ our pen; and if we have, from our silence of late, led any of our readers to suppose that we were less earnest in the cause than we really are, or that we have been lukewarm in our exertions, we might very readily explain to them the difficulties attendant on the successful introduction of a measure, which, when accomplished, will do honour to the nation; but in effecting which, many prejudices have to be contended with, and many difficulties to be

overcome, to effect the object in a manner calculated to ensure its ultimate success.

We have already observed, that while we are advocates for local or branch schools, we do not agree with friends to the cause, who would take Redruth, or some central point in the mining district of Cornwall, for the head establishment; or, indeed, confining it, as they would do, to that county. We are anxious to have a school in Cornwall, where the practical miner may have the advantage of instruction, with reference to the tin and copper mines; and we may now add, the silver and lead mines; but at the same time we would also wish to see established a branch school in the Northumberland coal district, in the Staffordshire and South Wales iron districts, and in Ireland,—more particularly when we consider that there is a wide field for discovery, which only requires the application of science, aided by the natural intelligence of the miner, to develop her mineral riches. We also consider that there should be one head establishment, to which the reports and information collected by the various local schools should be transmitted, where honours might be conferred, &c.: and, indeed, no place seems to us so fitting as London, from whence so much capital is drawn for working mines at home and abroad, and which can boast of possessing so many men of scientific acquirements.

We cannot doubt for a moment but that Government will not only readily grant a charter to promote so national an object, but that we may rely with confidence on pecuniary aid, when we reflect that the ores and minerals raised from the bowels of the earth add to our national wealth and resources—affording employment to a large proportion of the population, and advancing the prosperity of the country generally.

It is sufficient for our purpose, on the present occasion, that we advert to the subject; and again have to assure our readers, that we have the cause too much at heart to admit of its being neglected by us: while we, at the same time, invite the co-operation of all who may be interested in the subject, whether in a scientific or pecuniary point of view.

THE FUNDS.

CITY—FRIDAY EVENING.

The business in the money market throughout the week has been, with the exception of Spanish Stock and Railway Shares, of an uninteresting character, although Consols to-day had a more firm appearance, having advanced to 91*½*. In Spanish Bonds a fall of 4 per cent has taken place, arising from the accounts from Spain; there has, however, been a trifling reaction, the present price being quoted at 45*½* 46. In Railway Shares speculation continues to be carried to an unwarrantable extent, and it is to be apprehended that the present prices cannot be long maintained. A rumour that the standing orders of the House had been neglected to be observed by Rennie's line, caused an advance of 4*l.* per share on Stephenson's line, and a consequent depression in the shares of the other company; they have however returned to about the prices at which they were previously quoted. There is a strong sympathy existing with Railway shares,—those of the Southampton line, which antecedent to the mania were unsaleable at a discount of 3*l.* or 4*l.* per share, now readily commanding 8 to 9 premium.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have been occupied throughout the week in the business connected with Lakeman's defalcation; and having come to a division on the question, eighteen of the members have resigned. We have no doubt the excitement occasioned by the agitation of this subject will lead to some partial changes in the administration of the affairs of the House. In mining shares there has been but little business doing.

Money continues very easy for commercial purposes, and the Foreign Exchanges remain very steady. There has been a considerable improvement in the British Funds to-day. Consols have advanced to 91*½* 92 for account; for money they are 91*½*. The Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 100*½*. The New Three-and-a-half per Cents. are 100*½*. Bank Stock has advanced to 219, and India is 258. The premium upon Exchequer Bills has advanced to 20 22; on Indian Bonds it is 3 5. The business in the Foreign Market has not generally been very extensive. In Spanish Bonds, however, there has been more doing, and the prices have improved a little. Spanish bond closed at 45*½* money, and 45*½* time. Passive bonds are 15*½*; Deferred 23*½*. Portuguese New Bonds are 83*½*, and the Three per Cent. ditto 53 for account. Colombian Bonds are 32*½*. French Rentes, 5 per Cent., are 109*½*. Dutch Stock is 55*½* a 3. Birmingham and Derby Railway Shares are 74 pm; London and Birmingham are 73 to 74 pm; London and Greenwich are 92 pm; Southampton are 8 pm; Blackwall are 14 pm; Stephenson's Brighton are 104, and Rennie's are 23 pm.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, 12 O'CLOCK.—Consols for money 91*½* 3, for account 91*½* 2. New 34 per Cent. 100*½* 4. 3 per Cent. Reduced 92*½*. 34 per Cent. Reduced 100*½* 3. Bank Stock 218 19. Exchequer Bills 20 2. Belgian 5 per Cents 102 31. Spanish Consols, 45*½* 46. Deferred 23*½*. Passive 15*½*. Mexican 35*½* 4. London and Blackwall Railway 14 3 pm. London and Birmingham 73 4 pm. Greenwich 94 104 pm. Great Western 22 4 pm. Brighton (Stephenson's) 94 104 pm. Do. (Rennie's) 23 4 pm. Croydon 4 4 pm. Gravesend 12 4 pm. North Midland 44 5. London and Westminster Bank 34 pm.

SWANSEA, FEB. 24.—The standard continues to improve. The amount of ore sold this day is 23,898*l.* 4*s.*, of which nearly one-half were sales of ores from Chilli.

TAURO, FEB. 10.—The standard this day is 120*l.* 6*s.* Average produce, 8*l.* Average price 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Quantity of ore sold 2321 cwt. Quantity of fine copper 205 tons 11 cwt. Amount of sale 18353*l.* 15*s.*

MR. SAULL'S MUSEUM.

On Thursday last, in company with some scientific friends, we paid a visit to the museum of Mr. Saull, and were much pleased, not only with the variety, of geological specimens, among which are many of a rare character, to which our attention was directed, but to their order and arrangement. Mr. Saull, in a very able manner, conveyed to his auditors his theory, illustrated, as it was, by many terse and apposite remarks, at the same time that we must admit we are not prepared to fall into all his views. We were, however, so much pleased with our morning's occupation, that we shall repeat our visit on an early day, and make such notes as may be of interest to our readers, and induce them to avail themselves of Mr. Saull's liberality in throwing open his museum every Thursday to those who may wish to improve their minds, and collect additional evidence on a subject so important as that of geology.

ASTRONOMY.

We attended Mr. C. H. Adams' lecture, delivered at the King's Theatre on the 19th instant, and have since paid him a second visit. The ability of the lecturer being fully acknowledged, and the subject popular, there is but little for us to observe upon. The vertical orrery introduced, on which every planet is represented of proportional magnitude, with the view of that part of the northern hemisphere through which Halley's comet passed, and showing the predicted and the actual path of that body, is highly interesting, and deserving of commendation, from the manner in which it has been executed. This in particular, with the very luminous manner in which the subject was treated by the lecturer, elicited the well-merited applause of the auditory.

We are compelled to limit our notice on the present occasion, which we, however, have the less cause to regret, inasmuch as the subject, and the talents of the lecturer will ensure attention and support without the aid of any laudatory observations on our part. We can, therefore, only find space to wish Mr. Adams the success which he so justly merits.

A FLYING RAILWAY.—A railway is being made on the New Orleans and Nashville road, (Mr. Ranney, the very intelligent engineer of which, is now in this country,) which is intended to bear a velocity of sixty miles per hour; and Mr. Stephenson has actually contracted to supply an engine which will perform this with a load of 200 tons!—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

February 20, 1836.—We have thoroughly examined the whole of our proceedings, both underground and at surface, this day; and beg to say, respecting the former, there does not appear a shade of difference in the prospects of this mine since the report of the 13th instant, excepting that the lode in the bottoms is looking rather more promising for copper.

RICHARD ROWE, jun.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 20, 1836.—I have only to report to you this week that we are getting on rapidly with our surface erections, which you are aware are the most important part of our proceedings at present, for the future prosecution of this mine. We have however commenced clearing the old shallow workings in Londrew on a tin lode, situated to the south of our present and primary object, of which reports speak most favourably.—RICHARD ROWE, jun.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 22, 1836.—The water is forked about two fathoms below the thirty-five fathom level, and we are now cutting ground in order to fix the tin plunger lift at that level. We have experienced some trouble and delay from there being a great deal of timber in the shaft, which in some places is nearly full of it.—THOMAS PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 22, 1836.—Although but little time has elapsed since we sat a "pitch" in the bottom of the adit on Trewithen south lode, the tributaries working there have raised an excellent pile of copper ores, and the prospects of the lode continue much the same as when they commenced working. At Orchard we are raising tin stuff from a lode four feet wide, which we shall return as fast as our present machinery will allow: we have two stamping mills ready for that purpose.—WM. PETHERICK.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 22, 1836.—I beg to inform you that we have the water drained to the twenty-one fathom level, and that our engine goes on like an old stager, keeping us dry at working four strokes per minute. At this level we have to cut a piece of ground so as to drop another lift in the cistern, which is being prepared, and which will be fixed about Thursday or Friday next. After this is done we shall drop the present lift (now hanging in the whim shaft) to the bottom of the mine, and shall soon after drain her to the bottom: we are in the engine shafts, and securing every part as we advance. There is no alteration in any of our levels since they were last reported on, and as yet we are not in a situation to commence at any levels below.—JOS. MALACHY.

REDMOOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 22, 1836.—In driving the twenty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft on the lead lode, although we are twenty fathoms south of the productive ground which the old men had at the adit and ten fathom level, the lode is from six to ten inches wide, producing good work and very promising: we are expecting to cut this lode at the thirty fathom level very shortly. Johnson's lode, at the ten fathom level west of the double shaft, is four feet wide; it is indeed a very strong and promising lode, chiefly composed of mundie and quartz, impregnated with copper and tin ores. We have commenced driving south at the twenty fathom level from the engine shaft, and shall forthwith prepare to resume sinking the shaft below that depth.

WM. PETHERICK.

FERRAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 22, 1836.—Since the dry weather has sat in, we have got on with the engine-house better than before; and I doubt not but we shall be ready to receive the engine materials into the house as soon as they are brought from the foundry. We have not yet seen Mudge's lode to the east of the cross-course. The men that are driving east on Anthony's lode have not made that progress this week as last, in consequence of the water oozing down from the surface. All other works are getting on pretty well. I think we have upwards of twenty tons of lead ores that will produce from 70 to 75 per cent. for lead; and say, for silver, about forty oz. per ton. I have not yet commenced to dress the ores, but will make it marketable forthwith. I have not had an assay made of the ores, but consider my calculation within the mark.—JAMES GRIPE.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Thomas, Feb. 20, 1836.—I am happy to inform you that the lode at the seventeen fathom level is much improved this week. Lode in the bottom of east end from eight to nine inches wide, very rich, and we have raised some very good work this week. We have holed from Bell's shaft, from the eighth fathom level; raised good stones of lead from the west at this level, and the end at this time is looking very promising: lode in the east end small; this level is nearly home to the eastern adit shaft, and we have suspended the end for the present, in consequence of bad air, and are preparing to sink the adit shaft for the purpose of communicating the same with the eighth fathom line.

Wheal Hope.—The ground in the adit level appears to be changed for the better, and we expect ere long to get into a soft strata of ground. No improvement in the twelve or twenty fathom levels since our last. The twenty-eighth fathom level is clear; we expect that we shall finish cutting ground in the engine-shaft some time in next week. We have about twelve tons of lead now on the surface.—JOHN BORLASE.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 23, 1836.—We have cut through the north lode at the sixty fathom level, and find its size to be from 24 to 3 feet wide, composed of caple and spar, with a little ore imbedded in a soft channel of ground. The lode in the forty-seven fathom level, east from engine shaft, is three feet wide, producing one ton and a half per fathom; with the exception of this, I cannot speak of any alteration in the different levels in those mines since my report of last week.—J. MIDDLETON.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 22, 1836.—The twenty-one fathom level having been extended fifty fathoms east of the engine shaft, and continuing in good tin ground, the agents have determined on losing no time in sinking a new shaft to command the several lodes now driving east on the course of the lodes. The ground in this part of the mine is a firm killas, and can be wrought at a moderate expense; it will require less timber to support it than the granite. The appearances of the several levels continue equally favourable as reported last week.—J. TUSTRAIL.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION.

Wheal Uny, Feb. 22.—We cannot say what size the lode in the thirty-two fathom level west of the engine shaft is, as we have but one part of it in the end, and that is about three feet wide, composed chiefly of spar and mundie. The lode in the twelve fathom level west of Cock's shaft is about three and a half feet wide, composed of spar, copper ores, and mundie, and has a favourable appearance. The lode in Gooding's shaft is about four feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the rise against Gooding's shaft is three and a half feet wide, producing tin ores. We hope to hole the aforesaid shaft to the said rise in the course of this week. We are rising tin ores in the twenty-two and twelve fathom level east of the engine shaft, which we have before stated. Every other part of the mine is just as it has been for a week or two since. We shall work Buckett's engine to-morrow, all being well; and hope, as there is but little stuff in Click's engine shaft, to see the bottom of that mine in about a month or six weeks.—CAPTAIN GOLDSWORTHY.

KERROW MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 20, 1836.—Our engine-house is now up to the top of the cylinder bed, and in a fair way of being completed by the time our engine is ready to leave in. The lode in the adit level west is about one foot in size, but at present poor. In extending our cross-cut north at the adit level, we are now got into a lode nine feet, but have not yet ascertained its size; it has a little tin throughout, which, at so shallow a level as four fathoms below the surface, must be a very favourable indication.—RICHARD RODDA.

CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.

Our engine shaft is now down to the twenty-two fathom level, and I have set to the sumpmen to drive six fathoms south, for the purpose of cutting the lode on which we have been driving west at the twelve fathom level. I have also set too the same pair four fathoms, to drive north, in order to cut the tin ground on which the old men sunk; the price in each place is 3*l.* per fathom. At the twelve fathom level west, the lode has been large for several fathoms; and the men that were driving that level west, will now cut through the lode in a southerly direction, for the purpose of ascertaining the size of the lode as well as its quality. The near adit end I have set at 3*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; the deep adit at 1*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. The lode in this adit is very regular, but at present poor.—RICHARD RODDA.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Guinear, Feb. 20, 1836.—We are making very satisfactory progress in sinking our new engine shaft in Wheal Leeds to the thirty fathom level; we have excellent ground, and from present appearances, we shall be enabled to sink from nine feet to two fathoms a week. The ground, though fine to break, is firm, an additional advantage, as we are at no expense for timber to sustain it; we are already down from twenty-two to twenty-three fathoms under the adit. We continue to prosecute the twenty fathom level east: there is no material alteration in the lode since last week. We are clearing the twenty fathom level west, and we are at the same moment losing no time in getting through the old workings south, to enter the cross-cut driven formerly to the south lode in Wheal Leeds. The tributaries in the back of the twenty are working steadily, and, from appearances, will make good wages.—C. N. BIATER.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheel Venture, Feb. 22, 1836.—We have driven through the middle lode, and it is from ten to twelve feet big, producing very good work: I believe the part on which I now report is more productive of tin than the last. We are now driving east on the north part or back of the lode in the clay, at the same time keeping close to the lode: by this mode of working we shall drain the ground of water, and open tin ground for our future working, when we are prepared to meet this tin stuff at the surface. We have four men and two boys employed in sinking Turton's mine, which is quite dry: we sunk about six feet before we cut the lode, which is looking well so far as we have broken it: we are sinking down in the clay on the back of the lode: this mine is some little way to the east of the end below. The ground in west end, on Glow Hill lode, is rather spare; the lode is about three feet big; it carries tin, but not rich. We shall proceed to explore Fagan's lode west in the course of a week. The ground in the east end on Fagan's lode is just as last reported; the lode is poor. Our new lift was fixed at the twelve fathom level, and connected to the engine on Saturday, and is doing well.

J. BRAY.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Eastern District, Feb. 17, 1836.—I had not sufficient room in my letter yesterday to say all that I wanted. In the first place, I should recommend you to sink the engine shaft for the water engine, and drive Green Hills adit west by the lode, and cut into it every ten fathoms: this end is about twenty fathoms west of the sink that I mentioned yesterday, where I broke the rich stores of tin. I should also recommend driving Clannacombe adit south, after it is cleared, to cut Crabb's Land lode, which is about thirty fathoms south. We must have a new engine shaft for Clannacombe, and this adit will do for that shaft as well; the old shaft is not large enough for the sized engine we shall want there.—JAMES CLYMO.

Feb. 20, 1836.—Our adit end at Wheal Prosper, on the north lode, is increasing in size, but at present rather poorer. On the south lode we have the cross course in the end; we cut through it in the middle part, and broke some very fine stones of tin. To all appearance we have a very promising lode. I shall be able to say more about it in my next. The men raising in the back of Prosper adit, are breaking tin stuff very fast. Wheal Jenkin tributaries are breaking tin stuff fast, and doing very well: the ground in the adit is much the same as last reported. The men in Clannacombe adits are making very great progress, according to the time of the year.

We set the masons' work of the wheel pit for 6s. 6d. per perch, and they provide all materials. The walls to be built with granite stone, and bedded in lime and sand, to be finished by the last day of April next. The carpenters are repairing Clannacombe stamps with all speed.—JAMES CLYMO.

TRELIGH MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 20, 1836.—We are getting on with the buildings as well as can be expected, having eight or ten masons employed every day. In the engine shaft, from an increase of water, we are getting down slowly, although we oblige the men to work Saturday and Sunday nights; they have sunk about two feet. In the adit on Maria lode the appearance is much the same as stated in my last report; the men have driven four feet in the south adit; at this level we have had a regular course of ore, and the appearances are flattering. On Wheal Stranger lode the ends are much the same; the men have extended six feet on each. On the north lode our prospects are good; we have drawn this week from the adit end about three tons of ore, and have extended six feet. If dry weather continues, I hope to begin some of our proposed operations below the adit level in a few days.—W. SINCOCK.

WEST WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 20.—I beg to inform you the cross-cut in Lowe's silver shaft at the twenty fathom level is driving very satisfactorily in killas ground, of a favourable nature. Every exertion is used to expedite its prosecution till the silver lode is intersected, which I have reason to believe will be in three weeks. It gives me pleasure to say the copper lode in the twenty-three fathom level going east is very much improved; the branches on the north and south walls are likely to form a junction ere long; in such cases it often produces a bunch of ore. The tribute pitch is just as when set, the lode large, with bunches of tin ore.—J. CARPENTER.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 22, 1836.—We shall be prepared with twelve or thirteen tons of ore in a few days, and will sample the same, and forward notices of our sampling as directed; and from present appearances, we expect the same quantity will not be long raising. Perhaps you do not rate the improvement in Wheal Thomas so high as we do here, in consequence of our not raising greater quantities of lead; but if you will allow me, I will explain to you my views on this subject. At the eight fathom level the lode was small, irregular, and unsteady; at the back of the seventeen fathom level, that same lode was increased in size, and showed a regular underlay, quite opposite to what it did before, at the bottom of the seventeen fathom level; and of the little improvement in the shaft, there remains not a doubt about our twenty-six fathom level, and every practical miner will tell you, that your situation is most favourable for cutting a good parallel lode to the south, as lodes in similar situations seldom or ever fail. South lode we expect to cut in about seven weeks, eighteen fathoms fine shaft.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheel Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1836.—We have this day sampled 171 tons of ores, computed to be worth about 5l. per ton, which is the produce of the last two months; and we have also in the mine from 40l. to 50l. worth of tin raised during the same period.

Feb. 26, 1836.—No particular change in the appearances has occurred during the preceding week, but a full report of the existing state of the mine will be read at the annual general meeting on Wednesday next.

NEW SOUTH HOWE MINING COMPANY.

Feb. 23, 1836.—The report from the mine, under date of the 19th inst., is that there are no material alterations, excepting in the south lode, which improves.—JAMES WILLIAMS.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

In cutting out the rock for the foundation of our buildings, I have much pleasure in announcing to you that we have thrown open several fathoms of the lode westward of the former workings, which is from four to five feet wide, of a very promising appearance, with copper, lead, munda, gossan, and quartz; and such are the prospects as well warrant an outlay to the very fullest extent of all our calculations. We have opened on the surface part of the lode 300 fathoms west of this part, and we find it a regular promising gossan lode: this shows it to be a champion or master lode. We intend to open on it eastward, so as to prove a longer extent; and as the dry season advances, we propose to sink on its course so far as we can go down for water. We shall be in a situation to commence driving the adit level east on the lode, in the course of another fortnight, and shall then be in a position to give you further information.—JOSEPH MALACAY.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The following is the substance of a report which has been presented to the chairman and auditor to the board of directors, on possession being taken of the mines.—In pursuance of the resolution of the board, of the 30th January, the deputation, consisting of W. Walker, Esq. and W. Andrews, Esq., proceeded to Cornwall, went direct to Montague, where they expressed themselves as being gratified to find the engine at work, and a spirit of activity and zeal, regulated by discipline, manifested by the underground captains, and other persons employed at the mine. On the morning of the following day they met Mr. Teague and his professional adviser, and, accompanied by Mr. Abbott, the superintendent, and Captain Thomas Teague, jun. the mining captain of the company, attended at both the mines, where, having paid Mr. sen. the sum of 1,500l., the balance of the first instalment of 3,000l., formal possession of the various engines, machinery, and of the mines, were delivered up by Mr. Teague, and received for the company. On Wednesday they perambulated the boundaries of both mines, devoting our particular attention to Wheal Montague, and the mines of Great Tolgus and South Tolgus, by which she is bounded on the west and south-west; and among other points, particularly demanded our attention, we inspected a new shaft, and the workings at South Tolgus, sunk within twenty fathoms of the Montague boundary. The superintendent, Mr. Abbott, explained the course of the lodes running through the southern sett of Montague, and passing thence into South Tolgus, upon which the shaft was sunk, and he also selected several specimens of the ore brought to grass by the workmen there, and which specimens we have preserved for your information. There can be no doubt of the fact, that the lodes in the southern sett, are various, of great value, and offer a fruitful source of advantage whenever the board shall determine upon extending the operations of the Company." The deputation then proceeded to examine "the whole of the machinery at Montague, and watched the operation of the large engine there, which was then working with great exactitude, and had forked the water, within twenty-four hours, upwards of six feet. It was most satisfactory to find that little, if any repair, would be required to put this engine into the most perfect state of working, and that a second boiler was alone necessary to secure the most effective operations to clear this mine of water, and to put her into a working state, for the delivery of ore, from the various levels below the adit, to a depth of about eighty-seven fathoms." The report then proceeds, "We next inspected the steam whin—a small engine attached to the whins. We found the engine and machinery in perfect condition, and only requiring some slight repairs to the engine-house, to make the engine in every respect equal to new, in efficiency, power, and durability: we then examined the numerous whins upon this mine, and more particularly the state of the ropes to all, and we have the gratification to report, that, with the exception of new ropes being requisite for the safety of the miners, and the better delivery of the ore, a very small expense will be incurred to put the machinery upon this mine in a state of efficiency and working order for the most extended operations. The expense for repairs and new erections upon Montague, as also for additional pumps to sink to

the 100 fathom level, will not exceed the estimate submitted to the board, by Mr. Abbott and Captain Teague before our departure to Cornwall. The engine upon the Wheal Harmony is in perfect condition, nearly new, and in all respects, within the engine-house, fully equal to a new one. The mine is not, however, in the same state for working as Wheal Montague;—and the engine shaft and the old workings having been neglected, although the most watchful attention had been paid to the engine itself:—this engine has two boilers, and in consequence of the delay which must necessarily attend the clearing out the engine shaft, and that the steam power must be in abeyance until that operation be effected, we determined to remove the small boiler to the engine at Montague, with the double object of saving an immediate outlay, during the present high price of plate iron, and of placing a larger boiler at Harmony, when its use shall be required. During our examination into particulars, we had the peculiar gratification to have the produce of a new discovery; an extensive tin lode, cut at sixteen fathom below the adit at Harmony, brought under our observation, with the satisfactory assurance that there was every probability of it turning out a regular and highly productive lode, calculated to ensure an easy and beneficial return to the proprietors." The report, after referring to the system of management heretofore pursued, and the necessity of a change, closes by adverting to the energy, talent, activity, and unwearied zeal of the superintendent, Mr. Abbott, Captain T. Teague, jun., and Mr. Honey.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

Great St. George, February 16, 1836.—I have to offer the following observations on the subject of the present underground appearances at each of the mines.

At Great St. George the mine from the 60 to the 70 fathom level is nearly completed, and during the past week has been sinking through a lode 12 inches, viz., of spar, munda, and ore. The mine at the back of the 50 fathom level west of Engine Shaft, having in view a communication from Humphries to Callaway's lode, is passing through a poor and small lode, with an accompaniment of rather harder ground than usual. The "rise" to communicate from the 20 to the 10 fathom level west of Goyen's is now accomplished, but the lode generally (somewhat contrary to expectation) has been poor. The men are now engaged in driving north at about midway of this "rise," for the purpose of intersecting the lode which lies in that direction, from 9 to 12 feet. The cross-cut at the 10 fathom level towards Callaway's lode, is still driving in a very beautiful stratum of ground, full of branches, and presenting a variety of a most favourable and prepossessing character.

The ground in the 80 fathom level cross-cut South Mine is by no means promising; no lode is yet cut beyond that which was seen shortly after stating from the "plat," and which we are quite indisposed to recognise as the main lode, not only from its unfavourable appearance, but as well from the rapid inclination which (if the main lode) it has taken since its departure from the level above. The 11 fathom level at this part of the mine is still poor, producing at the present moment neither tin nor copper; with the exception of an occasional stone or two of jack and yellow ore, the lode at the 10 fathom level east of East St. George, has presented no new feature of importance for some days past; it is now from 10 to 12 inches wide, composed principally of munda and kellas. An improvement appears gradually to be taking place in the nature of the country through which the cross-cut towards Campbell's shaft is driving.

For the last few days the ground in the 72 fathom level, Wheal Prudence, has been almost as hard as it ever was, which greatly militates against that steady, and if possible, rapid progress, which is so very essential at this part of our workings. The 32 fathom level west, on the north lode, is from two to three feet big of spar, munda, and ore, producing of the latter about one ton per fathom. The lode at the 62 fathom level, though of a very masterly size, is still hard and poor. The cross cuts at the adit and 22 fathom levels are in a pretty fair stratum of ground, by no means unfavourable, in the event of intersecting lodes. The pitches at this, as well as at Great St. George mine, are looking much as usual.

Of Wheal Leisure much cannot be said. The tributaries working there are, we trust, getting on well both for themselves and the adventurers. The pitches at the bottom of the 26 fathom level are looking so favourable at that part of the mine called May's, that we have determined upon extending the 36, which at present is driven nearly a fathom or two west of the shaft. The 26 fathom level is within a few fathoms of the western extremity of the set, and contains a decidedly promising lode: this, therefore, will also shortly be driven.

FOREIGN MINES.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guanajuato, Nov. 16, 1835.—I observe that you are in possession of my advice that the Rayas treaty was concluded on the 4th of June, notwithstanding my letter by the packet of the 29th of May gave notice that it had been broken off. You will have received by the packet of the 23d of June the copy of the treaty itself, with my remarks upon its principal features. I trust that when it has been weighed, under all the circumstances in which it was placed on the day of its conclusion, that it may be yet considered by the directors as more favourable to their remaining interests, than anything that could have arisen out of the continuing to either press our claims by law, or seeking the powerful interference of the British government. I have shown that my opinion is decidedly that it was for the interests of the company to enter into a compromise; by having proceeded to the treaty of compromise, and in answer to the observations the directors are pleased to make on the present communication, I mainly rely upon what is stated in my letter of the 23d of June, and claim that the advantages pointed out in my observations upon the articles 8, 14 to 19, and 31, are of themselves of such transcendent magnitude to the company, that they alone would justify the course I adopted; and all these would have been totally lost, or at least suspended, for a term of years, impossible to speculate upon, had I at once refused a compromise, closed the company's concerns, and chosen to rely upon the benefit in prospect to be obtained through the intervention of the British government. Our debt is the same now as ever, and certainly better secured than left to the discretion of what the Mexican government might at a future day be compelled to admit; and subject as it would have been to coercion, it would have had a direct interest in adopting all the extravagant views of the Marquis of Rayas as to the mode of liquidating the accounts. Thus the pretension to the contract of Avio being a contract of company, would have alone caused a doubt upon at least 600,000 or 800,000 dollars of the debt; that as the remaining term of the contract may be, still in that time profits may accrue, and to these we shall be entitled; and I see no reason to conclude, because the greatest villain this republic ever produced should have once succeeded in despoiling us, that therefore all subsequent representatives of the same family will have the same rascality, ability, or influence, to induce the future authorities to commit the same outrageous violations of all law and justice, as happened to us while the Marquis of Rayas was living. At all events, the closing of all treaty with the Sardanetas would have shut the door to all chances of profit, even for one day; and being only claimants, is by no means the same thing as being in possession of our rights quietly; in the first position we should be obliged to prove everything, from the beginning of our transactions with Rayas, to the day of the sequestration. May it not fairly be asked in what reasonable time would this have been accomplished, seeing that we had not yet got the question of account through the court of first instance? It will not be contended that we should not have been under the necessity of first proving our claims through the courts of law, and at most up to the day of the British government interfering? This would reach the case if the family of the Sardanetas being ordered to put us in possession of our position at Aviadores, in Rayas; but would this order have produced to us one single dollar in the chest? Our claims and our debts having to be the subject of law-suits, would have been unliquidated for a quarter of a century, if ever they would have arrived at that state. Would our claims have been admitted in toto? Would they have even been ever paid without heavy discount and heavy losses, even in the case of the British government insisting upon their satisfaction? It is very true that in the year 1827 the debt was settled in a particular sum; but it was never admitted, nevertheless, that the marquis had lost the corresponding number of bars in the mine, as we calculate; and both ways the marquis hit us—for if our bars were increased, so much more of the loss in the partnership would fall upon us; and in the event of all his bars becoming ours, why, then, at the end of the term of the contract, no part of the debt at all would fall upon his bars. In this point of view the returning to him his half bars is a matter of indifference, or rather indeed our claiming the whole would be to him a matter of gain. Instead of this I have established the recognition of the debt, and obtained, besides, an extension of the terms of the contract; short, it is true, when equitably considered, and had we had the hope of a due administration of justice; but when compared with the reverse of the question, yet of magnitude sufficient to be deemed worth accepting.

During the time of the embargo the mine of Rayas never ceased working; it cannot be said that therefore we have any claim for extension of the term upon the score of the embargo; the abstract question, if it would have been better worked had the produce been paid to the company instead of to the marquis, is, after all, a metaphysical one; some will say, a very doubtful one. At all events, the difference of value is impossible to be ascertained. In our account of claims to be adjusted between two governments, I am puzzled to conjecture how it would have been valued, or how it would ever have been established. It would have been a fruitful subject of eternal discussion, and that, really, upon a very difficult matter to decide. As a question of general argument, the facts in this country prove that the Mexicans manage their mines better than the foreigners do: what would therefore impartial commissioners decide upon so knotty a question. It is admitted, as a miner, that perhaps the Marquis of Rayas was one of the most able in the country; and this opinion was very general with his countrymen. I do not think, with prejudice against us, that we could ever have established the fact

that the marquis, during the embargo, managed the mine with less ability than when we were in the undisturbed possession of all our rights.

The article of general compensation for damages, in consequence of having been wrongfully embargoed, would have been to have been settled abstractedly, without any positive sum to be said to have been lost, like all the rest; the Mexican government would have contended that this damage was the unfortunate situation of every individual involved in the trammels of law. It is quite impossible to speculate upon what might have been the ultimate amount in which this part of our loss would have been valued.

The questions with Robles and Urrutia are still open for discussion; and had they tangible property, I would endeavour to fix them with responsibility. With Urrutia the law-suit is still pending; and I have demanded his accounting to me for the losses of our share of his bars by the marquis's usurpation. Robles does not reside here, but in Mexico, where he has no visible property; so that it is perhaps only out of subsequent profit in the mine that there may be any prospect of making him answerable for his dishonest conduct.

The direction of the mine remains as stipulated in the old contract, on the expiration of which the owners will have their votes according to their respective shares. It is obviously impossible to have invented any stipulation by contract to have guaranteed us from any future excesses, either of the owners or of the authorities; when the day unfortunately arrives that similar injustice may be attempted, it must be met according to circumstances.

As to the funds for working the mines, I trust we yet may be lucky enough to draw them from the concern; just now the question is one of being nearly equal; but if all my resources are inadequate to meet the case, it will be for the directors to give me their ultimate instructions, as I cannot possibly be the judge whether the shareholders have sufficient confidence in their prospect of advantage to induce them to make further advances, should they become necessary before our term in the mine expires. It is presumed the debt of \$1,300,000 will merit some consideration how it may best be secured, before it is left to chance to recover or defend it.

Zacatecas.—Matters are unchanged in that quarter through anything I can do in the tribunals: all the favourable decrees hitherto obtained which suspended further spoliation have been reversed in the supreme court, but as yet the question has not been tried in appeal of where the suit of S. Anita is to be heard; and our agent is working his way through the maze as well as he can to stay the course of arbitrary oppression. This I was of necessity obliged to do, to comply with the requisitions of Mr. Pakenham, in order that my case may be unfettered for the consideration of the British government; since the Mexican authorities offered to show that we had not had recourse to the law for relief, in the way all other persons must pursue who aver that justice is not administered to them. The change in the form of government this country is now undergoing, holds out the prospect that the state tribunal will soon be subjected to the authority of the supreme tribunal of Mexico; if so, I shall have some hopes of our case even by course of law. In the mean time, the general grounds of complaint, and on which I specially, on behalf of the company, claim the interference of the British government, are the following:—We are subjected to a general embargo of all our property in Zacatecas, without limitation whatever, before any legal action at law has commenced against us, at the suit of any party whatever. The demand to embargo all our property is an *ex parte* allegation that we are debtors for damages done in a mine; no amount of damage is specified, nor has any tribunal whatever liquidated or even yet commenced an investigation as to what those damages may amount to. Here is therefore execution granted upon allegation, and without any trial or sentence! This, it is presumed, is a *prima facie* case of oppression and tyranny, sufficient to warrant an inquiry into facts; for it is beyond my conception, that if the fact be as I state, that there is more than sufficient ground to call for the interference of the British government. This case appears to me so outrageous, its continuance is so oppressive and destructive to all our interests, that without prompt interference and investigation, it involves the absolute ruin of the company's concerns in Zacatecas. The property sequestered, as a provisional act, has been delivered over to the parties who made the simple allegations, upon their simple application for the same, and under no one judicial pretext whatever. The action at law to determine whether these parties have any claim at all upon the company, has not commenced at this day! This cannot be law, nor common sense; but, nevertheless, it is the law of the authorities of Zacatecas. Surely this must be a case for the interference of the British government, for hitherto I can obtain no redress through the tribunals.

The property of the United Mexican Company has been taken by the judge of the Granda to work a mine, in which we have no contract, nor had any interest. At the day our property was taken to work the mine for Mr. Burgos (with whom we have no connexion) the mine owed us a debt of \$700,000. It will not be contended that our property is disposable at the pleasure of the Zacatecas judges, on the demand of the first person who wishes for horses and tools to work his mine. Yet this is the law in Zacatecas. The horses actually taken were in a depot distant from the mine of San Acaño; and this was done *in allegacion*. This cannot be law anywhere else, except in Mexico. We have four tortas (heaps of ground ore) upon the floor of our reduction work at Cinco Sincores, which came from San Acaño, extracted by our own money, and at all times in our own possession; then we are ordered by the judges of Zacatecas to work up, and to add thereto capital in the shape of quicksilver, salt, and wages of labour, to convert the said ores into silver, expressly said for the purpose of being delivered over to other parties, who again only allege that they ought to have them. This is precisely the same thing, as if a sheriff in London should have taken in execution a bale of silk in a merchant's warehouse, and then should order him first to pay all charges in Spitalfields of the silk being made into shawls and handkerchiefs, that he should have a more valuable and convertible an article to lay his hands upon! Just so with the judges in Zacatecas. Strange as these matters appear, this is exactly what is happening to the United Company every day in Zacatecas!

These are the acts of the judicial authorities. Next comes the following case, which wholly applies to the executive authority itself. It is now nearly nine years that the United Company has possessed a very large and powerful turning lathe at Zacatecas, and which it had just put up at its hacienda of Hernandez, destined to manufacture and repair all machinery for steam engines, mills, &c., that might be wanted in the mines and haciendas. This turning lathe has adapted to it drilling machinery, circular saws, &c., and was, at a great expense, combined to put in motion by horse power, with a building erected over it solely for its preservation. In the year 1831, I believe the then governor of the state of Zacatecas, Sr. Francisco Garcia, had some cannon cast, and he sent them to be turned and bored at Hernandez; since then the lathe has never been similarly employed, nor was it ever contemplated to be destined for making artillery. In the late struggle between Santa Anna and Garcia, in May last, the Zacatecas troops forcibly made our hacienda of Hernandez their headquarters; they were beaten, and consequently Hernandez was entered by the victorious troops. The Mexican general, San Ramon Berra, now says no individual can possess a machine for making cannon, that such an article is a contraband of war, and that he therefore orders our turning lathe, for the use of the Mexican government. It has accordingly been taken down, and with all the drilling machinery, sawing tools, and remaining part destined simply as a general turning (lathe) machine: it has been packed up, and by order of the minister of war has been directed to be sent to Mexico. Our agent has in vain protested against this new aggression; and, at all events, claimed to be paid the value, to which he has received no other answer than that he must make good his claims when he can. This machine, now declared a contraband article, is possessed by all the companies having machinery from Europe for the mines; and it is indispensable for the repairs of the same. Ours came into this country publicly through the custom-house, and nobody, until Santa Anna's time, ever dreamed of calling it a contraband of war! Its value is \$4,200 in our inventory, and this sum I mean to claim from the government so soon as I have all the documents; but it would be well in the mean time to state this fresh outrage to the British government, for it will be a convincing proof with what animosity all our interests are destroyed by the authorities of Zacatecas, and apparently with the utmost licence and impunity. Thus our affairs are immediately condemned to utter ruin in the state of Zacatecas; and every day I am made to feel, that this is very principally owing to our having put forth claims through the intervention of the British government; and I shall not be pardoned having invaded the dignity of the authorities by disputing their mandates.

Queretaro.—Mr. Hampshire meets with nothing but disappointments in his calculations of the produce of the mines. I do not see that he has advanced any thing towards realising the possibility.

Quicksilver.—In consequence of the máquilas of rayas ores at Hancore, my stock is fast diminishing, and on the receipt of this, may I request a supply may be sent to me, for it is still cheaper in England than here; the present price is \$115 per quintal.

Apartado in Mexico.—Messrs. Manning and Marshall advise that some claim is about to be set up in this affair, which I do not as yet know the merits of. Mr. Faure, the purchaser, died some time ago, and his representatives left undefended a pretension to the premises, set up by some Mexicans. They have lost possession, it is said, and now they come forward to claim to be held harmless by us as the sellers. I have instructed Messrs. Manning and Marshall that I cannot admit any responsibility, since the executors did not call upon me at the commencement of proceedings to defend our rights. They did not give any notice till the action had proceeded to sentence and execution, now before they were ousted of the possession. I have referred them to San Consejo, our lawyer, in Mexico, to defend us in case of necessity.

El Oro.—Nothing new.—GEORGE O'GORMAN.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

The Torrens shaft sinking below the 147 vara level, is now down to the depth of the proposed new level, which is twenty-four varas, but as it is far more con-

venient to sink with the ten inch-box than with the fourteen-inch one, we have proposed to sink six varas more, for the bearers and cistern of the new lift; for as soon as we commence to drive south from the shaft, we may expect all the water down from the 142 vara level above. Six varas were set to sink on Monday last, at the former price, 240 dollars per vara. In the San Miguel, or 143 vara level, driving east of shaft, the ground is greatly improved; from eight to ten bags of smelting ores have been broken weekly for these last three weeks past. As soon as the level driving west from the bottom of Santa Teresa, and the one driving east from Rosario winze, is communicated with this level, we shall drive west of Rosario winze, to communicate also with this level. In the San Miguel, or 142 vara level, driving west of Terrores shaft, the ground is also improved; in the last week eight bags of smelting ores have been taken out, and twenty bags of azogue ores: in a few varas more driving, if we can cut down the water, we shall sink a winze below the Esperanza, or 115 vara level, to open some ore ground, and to communicate with the level below. The Esperanza, or 115 vara level, stopping west of Las Animas winze, is hindered for a short time, till we get through a run there from the old level, which brought away the timber and filled the place; there are now timber-men working about it; I hope in this week to have it made all secure to go on with the stopes, which are at present poor. The clearing of the Asuncion level, west of Sangre de Cristo winze, is made good to Guadalupe shaft, where we find the shaft all full. We have now commenced to open west in the vein at this level. San Eduardo winze sinking below the Asuncion level, east of Las Animas winze, is gone on rather slow, as the ground is harder than it was, still it contains azogue ores. The San Miguel, or 142 vara level, driving east of Santa Teresa shaft, still continues with a little azogue ores. The San Miguel, or 142 vara level, driving west of Santa Teresa shaft, is on the south part of the vein. The ground in this place is just the same, but the most ore part is still standing to the north, until the level is communicated to the one driving east of Rosario winze, which I hope will be done in this week, as we can hear each other talking from one place to the other. The Rosario end also contains good ores, of both classes; thirteen bags of smelting ores, and twenty-one bags of azogue ores, have been broke in the week past from this place. Santa Teresa winze, sinking below the Esperanza, or 115 vara level, west of Santa Teresa shaft, is also in good azogue ores; and destajeros are employed in this place. The masonry in Santa Teresa shaft, the worst places have been secured, was suspended on the 14th November, as the winch was wanted to draw from Esperanza and San Miguel levels, and Mr. Mowlen was to commence about the new steam winch. The sixty-eight vara level, cross-cut, driving south from the Taponia vein, is suspended, and we commenced on the 7th inst. to drive west of Cross-cut on the vein. There is water coming out the south part, but no appearance of any more vein to the south. The Esperanza, or 115 vara level, east of San Cayetano, the Jubileo, or 116 vara level, west of old sump winze Dolores, the adit level Cross-cut, east of Dolores shaft, and the 157 vara upper level, east of Crosscut, on the Taponia vein at Dolores, are much the same; but the 197 vara level, east of Dolores, the ground is more favourable than it has been. In the diagonal shaft at Dolores the cutting ground for the bearers and cistern, putting in new rods, rollers, stays, &c., have not got on so fast as we expected, as some of the Englishmen, and the greater part of the natives, have been unable to work on account of a general sickness. The barretters, also, and ponies have not been sufficient of late for the same reason, but to-morrow the bearers and cisterns will be sent down and put in, and in this present week we shall commence to send down the new lift. The clearing and securing Guadalupe shaft from the commencement of the run above the adit, is getting on better than we expected; the men are working very well, and are better satisfied now they know the shaft is all full below; if the shaft continues as it is, I think one and a half varas can be made per week. The prospects of breaking ores is much the same as for some time past; the ore ground near San Bartolo is for the most part worked out, but the piece of ground from Rosario winze to Santa Teresa shaft, below the Esperanza, or 115 vara level, remains to be taken away after the communication is made with the 142 vara level, and there still remains ore ground west of San Rodrigo winze. Near Las Animas winze, above the Esperanza, there is much ore ground remaining, and the lode is improved on the north part, behind the Sangre de Cristo winze, about eight varas below the Esperanza level. We have driven south from Las Animas winze, about twenty varas below the Asuncion level; the lode in this place is about seven varas wide, still there is no south wall, but soft floccen without ores; about four varas of the vein in this place is worked away, the other remaining three varas is with azogue ores and floccen.

Mineral del Monte, 9th December, 1835.

JAMES HOPKINS.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—As the mines have only been worked three weeks since the last report, there have not many alterations taken place in them in general.

Sirena.—The labour of S. Marquitos has been worked with eight hermanitas by day and five by night; they have extracted on an average 210 cargas of ores, worth seven mares per monton per week. This labour has improved in the quality of the ores since the last report, and it continues plentiful in cargo.

The bucones continue to work their campos regularly, and they extracted on an average 120 cargas of ores per week, and have sold their part for \$350 weekly. The campos continue in much the same state as they have been for some time past. We shall try an experiment for a few weeks by putting a rascador to purchase the bucones' half of the ores on account of the mine. This plan has been adopted in the mine of the Valenciana, and the quality of ores extracted at present is nearly double in quantity to what it was in the former mode, and it is reported to be of better quality. We expect the same result from it in this mine. This mine at present continues to leave a little profit to the company.

Penafiel.—There have been six hermanitas employed by day only in the labour of Refugio; they have extracted on an average thirty-eight cargas of ores per week, worth seven mares per monton. This is a new labour commenced on the campo, that was cut in the cross cut mentioned in the last report. It is a tolerably promising point, entirely in macizo. The plan and other workings mentioned in the last report have fallen off very much, and were soon after suspended. The frente of San Aljo has been worked with eight men; they drive about two varas per week at \$40 per vara. Nothing new has been discovered in this frente since the last report.

Percequia.—This mine has been carried on on the same plan as was mentioned in the last report; the bucones have been working very regularly, and have extracted on an average 100 cargas of ores per week, and sold their part for \$150 weekly. The campos continue much the same as they have been for several years past; and the mine on this plan of working is leaving a little profit.

San Lorenzo.—The frente of San Gertrud's has been worked with eight men; they have driven on an average two varas per week, at \$20 per vara. There is a little ore in the vein to help the expenses of driving; and it has a tolerably promising appearance. There have been one timber-man and Cayudantes employed clearing the levels from the bottom of the shaft, but we have not yet been able to explore them.

Asuncion.—We have commenced to drain the water in the shaft of Santa Ursula by day only; in three days and a half work of the malacates, the water has sunk four varas and a half.

Jubileo.—Very little has been done in this mine since the last report; the vein had become very poor, narrow, and unprosperous; therefore, the mine is suspended.

Maravillas.—There have been three hermanitas employed by day only on speculation; they have extracted on an average thirty cargas of ores per week of five or six mares per monton; they are working at present in a pozo on the north-west part of the mine in macizo, and the ores extracted are about sufficient to pay the expenses of the mine.

Cachorra.—There has been nothing done in this mine since the last report, and the workings in general are poor.

Esperanza.—There have been six hermanitas employed by day and four by night, and they have extracted on an average about fifty cargas of ores per week of six mares per monton. It is stated in the weekly reports of this mine, that there are ninety cargas of ores raised weekly, but on sending the ores to the hacienda, it is found necessary to dress it over, which reduces it nearly one half. The labour La Merced, mentioned in the last report as capable of 300 or 400 cargas of ores weekly, is found to be almost entirely a failure; the quality of the ore has deceived us all. However, there are some points in the mine capable of yielding fifty or sixty cargas of ores weekly of seven or eight mares per monton. We shall in future reduce the memoria to nearly one half of what it has been lately, by which means we expect to make the mine pay, and perhaps bear a little profit.

The little speculation mentioned in the last report, near the mine of La Lux, has, according to our expectation, been suspended, owing to the poverty of the vein as far as it has been seen, and the heavy expense in clearing and draining it.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Monthly Report for November, 1835.

Mine.—Bahu Shaft.—Although at the early part of the month we were delayed by some heavy showers of rain, and on the 13th by the breakage of two benches of cast-iron working barrel, still our progress in sinking, on the whole, has been good. Several pieces of timber have been fixed across the shaft for the Pent-house; this work, however, has not been completed for want of timber. A Cistern Plat has also been cut. The carpenters having been engaged on other work, we were prevented connecting the two lifts of pumps. Eight men night and day stationed there.

Bahu Kad West.—This level has been continued the whole month; four men night and day driving to communicate with Cricketts shaft.

East and West Pillar.—A communication was made under the former, between the shaft and stopes on the 7th inst.; since then we have had two, and sometimes four men, opening to the full extent of the lode; this will

take some time yet before it be completed. On the latter we have had two men night and day, the latter part of the month.

Bahu Stopes.—But little stone has been broken from the stopes this month, our force having been chiefly placed on the shaft and pillars. Our average number of stopers has been four men day and night.

Cricketts Shaft.—From the air not being good, we have only had two men day and night sinking.

Vinagrado Shaft.—The level commenced on the 22nd ultimo, after having communicated on the 17th for air, with the one we opened on the 29th of September, from the N.W. corner of the shaft, we stopped the same day (17th), for the purpose of proving a kindly looking gozian, we cut in, making the communication between the two levels, this producing very little in the stamps, we abandoned on the 25th inst., after diving twenty feet; and on the 26th we decided on rising to the old workings on the clay slate, we cut thirteen feet from the N.W. corner of the shaft. The improved state of ground from drainage, will greatly facilitate this operation; since the 26th we have risen seventeen feet, and have not yet come to the old workings. A shed has been built over the shaft for the men working the tackle. Two English miners and twelve labourers.

Reduction Works.—The greater part of the stone this month coming from the Bahu shaft, Cistern Plat, and some from the western pillar, caused a considerable diminution in the produce. The Louisa stamps have been supplied from the Bahu shaft and stopes, kept separately for the purpose of ascertaining their relative value; the result was satisfactory, and the stone from the shaft proved to be inferior to what was imagined.

The Warre stamps were stopped on the 6th for alteration, and the Louisa commenced stamping the same evening. The Susanna was idle one day and night for the purpose of fixing new launders over the wheel.

Tank Washing.—Commenced on the 2nd, and finished on the 12th inst., occupying eight men and six boys ten days.

Regos.—Since the 16th six men have been occupied cleaning the water-courses; this has become very essential, from their not having been cleaned for a considerable time.

Masons.—Paving the hospital, and sundry jobs for the same; plastering and white-washing two rooms for the smith; repairing the tiling of the negroes' houses; building a wall at the Louisa stamps; and one also round the frames of the Warre stamps.

Force.—Three masons; two assistants; one slave; one boy.

Charcoal.—This department has gone on equally well with last month. Stock on hand from last month forty-three pits; forty-eight pits made, thirty-one consumed; which yielded 203 mule loads. Stock on hand sixty-two pits; increased seventeen pits.

Wood.—The rains have prevented so much timber being brought as would otherwise have been the case.

Six pieces containing 137 cubic feet; twelve loads of poles; and two ditto of plank.

Force.—Three wood-cutters; two carpenters squaring, and two sawyers; carmen; three men, and four boys.

Force at Charcoal.—twenty men; three boys; two tropeiros, and one feitor.

Carpenters.—The principal works finished in this department have been the completion of the Louisa stamps and the hospital. The Warre stamps are also in a state of forwardness for the amalgamatory machinery, but the demand on the carpenters' time for the running work of the mine, renders it difficult to fix definitely the day when this will be completed; it is, however, proceeding with all possible dispatch.

The works which will next occupy their attention will be a cistern for the Bahu shaft, and connecting the two lifts of pumps; also a cistern and sinking lift for the Vinagrado shaft; and air machinery for the deep adit.

Work completed.—Louisa stamps; frames; hoppers, grates, &c. for the same; thirty-five engine-gearings; one wooden bath; six fathom large, and twenty-one ditto of small launders for Susanna stamps; thirty-seven mallet hilts; twenty-nine bedsteads; one bath; three tables; sundry shelves; and other work for the hospital.

Work in hand.—Warre stamps, and sundry small jobs for the hospital.

Sundry Jobs.—Repairing cast-iron working barrel; fixing launders to Susanna stamps; pitching and repairing stamps; sawing and squaring timber.

Three English; three men; one boy, native; seven slaves; two sawyers.

Smith's work completed.—Seventy-nine bolts; two spanners; four cramps; nineteen staples; twenty-one spikes; six stamp frame plates; five bends; three stamps' tongues; one almaceque; ten lines and cutters; two wheel-barrows, bound; five gads; ten spalling hammers; six rivets; four crooks, twenty-five wedges; and eighty-nine washers; two thirty-six new boyers; 120 old ditto, mended; 550 ditto, stealed; 10,173 ditto, sharpened; two cliffs; four stamp grates; eleven mallets; two chicks; six tackle horas; twenty cover plates; three scrapers; one screw plate; 102 nails; two kibble eyes; three pair of hinges; five hawsps; three pair of joint buckets; two pair of tongs; two brandies; one cuple; one thimble; one bucket prong; two ditto valves; two grate boxes.

Work in hand.—Warre stamps and repairs of tilt hammer; sundry jobs; repairing and binding working barrel; sundry jobs for the hospital; repairing and sharpening tools; and cutting up steel and iron.

Two English; two natives; eight slaves, and four ditto, day and night, sharpening boyers and tools at the mine forge.

Morro Velho, Dec. 4, 1835.

I. K. A. CRICKITT.

COLUMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Degehard's Report.

The average wages of the Englishmen amount to \$554, and that of the natives to \$19 64.

Raising ore.—During this month there have been extracted from the Cruzada lode 11244 tons; and in the whole, 11271 tons. There is remaining on the surface a stock of about 740 tons of clean ore, ready for stamping; and I expect to extract, during November and December, each month 1105 tons.

Deep Cruzada adit.—The front wall forming the entrance to the deep adit is finished; and the vacancy between this wall and the overhanging bank, which was so very dangerous, and formed a large derrumbo, is now filled with rubbish to a level with the height of the wall; and in that manner the mouth of the deep adit is perfectly protected from any derrumbo. The adit is built in substantial mason work, nineteen fathoms from the mouth westward from this place; the mason work is for the present discontinued, on account that it was considered advisable first to drive again the present end of the adit for a few fathoms further, with a view of getting better information of the run, and other qualities of the lode therein. The mason has also been required to build a small wall on the Sebastiana libre floors for the foundation for the

New Shoot.—for conveying the mineral at once from this floor into the waggon on the cruzada floor, by means of a trap-door; and by this means save time, labour, and shovels.

Escalotica end.—The lode, although decreasing, still continues promising; but on account of the bad air, the workmen have only been able to drive two and three-quarter fathoms. After this end is driven two and a half fathoms further, it will communicate with the second cruzada sink, and then very good ventilation will be established.

San Nicolas end.—The same bunch of the cruzada lode alluded to in my last week have at present also reached in the San Nicolas end, which measures not less than seven feet clean pyrites.

Cruzada extraction level.—The new tram-road laid in this level has a length, from the mouth inward, of 122 fathoms; and will, during the present month be completed under San Vincentes' rise; so that we may be able to commence tramming again about the 20th of November.

Second Cruzada sink.—On the 19th, when going with Captain Tresidder through the mine, and we came to this station, the workmen had left it on account of bad air, which had principally generated by the number of miners working together in this small space (see my last report). By means of a rope fixed on a tackle, Tresidder descended the sink; and he had hardly reached a depth of three and a half fathoms, when he met with those heavier carbonic gases, standing in the bottom of the sink; his candle went out directly, and he felt a great difficulty in respiring; and requested to be hauled up instantly. We stopped the afternoon-men from working; on the next morning, the 20th, two natives of this station went in before daylight. One ventured to go down the rope; but before he reached the bottom of the sink, his candle went out; he could hardly respire, and fell to the bottom, when he called out to his companion for help, who immediately descended the rope, but with equal misfortune. They remained in this helpless situation for nearly two hours, before any miners entered. The English miners ran to their assistance; however, even they, by fixing candles on the mine caps, could not carry any light to the bottom; and could only relieve them by hauling them up with a rope provided with a noose. I then ordered fifty pounds of burnt and dry lime to be thrown into the wine, which, with a smaller portion daily repeated, has purified the air, by taking up the carbonic gas; and when I descended, on the 26th, to the bottom of the wine, the air was perfectly good, and has continued so. The lode in the bottom of this wine still continues very promising, and measures three feet of very clean ore.

Third cruzada sink.—Situated seventeen fathoms four feet west of the second sink, has only been sunk one fathom this month, as it was required to discontinue it for the present on account of passing the new tram-road in this place.

Cruzada end.—The lode still continues very promising, and the air good; the ground in Dunstone's and San Pedro's ends is very hard, and the lode small; the latter is discontinued, and the workmen taken to clear all the attle and ore lodged in the level. In the

Sebastiana end.—The lode has again suddenly increased, and become very promising; but in the Jose end it continues hard and poor.

Bottom's rise.—Since the 10th this rise has again been continued, and the communication with it and the San Jose level completed on the 22nd.

I have taken immediate steps to continue rising this rise in the back of the San Jose level towards the surface; as it is in a very promising lode.

Stopes.—They have been continued with the usual regularity for breaking ore. The famous stope, No. 30, is, with the exception of three or four fathoms, exhausted; but there are about 350 tons of ore, broken, remaining in it, which will be extracted during this month.

Tramming.—Since the 1st of October all tramming in the cruzada level has been concluded, and the old tram-road from the mouth of the level upwards, of 150 fathoms, taken up and brought to the surface, in order to use all those pieces which are fit for "sleepers" in the new tram-road. In the

Sebastiana libre level.—two English miners, with ten natives, have cleared all the ore, according to agreement; and for the next month I think of employing one English miner in the stope, No. 31, for breaking of ore.

2. CAPARRASAL LODGE.

The Caparrasal adit level.—Having a length, from the mouth to the end, of about sixty fathoms, has been at last discontinued, as the lode therein is only nominal; but in order to be able to prove this lode for at least 100 fathoms under the hill with the Caparrasal Acequin level, it is found necessary to commence a rise in the very end of the adit which communicate with the Acequin about thirty-seven German fathoms under the hill. By this means the lode, of a length of sixteen fathoms between the two levels, will be proved in a very cheap manner. The Caparrasal Acequin level will receive a very good ventilation, and by that means the end may be driven very cheap. Accordingly, on the 15th of October, this rise was commenced by one Englishman and three natives, who have, to the 24th, completed three fathoms. By my survey I have found the bottom of the Acequin level above the back of the adit 134 German fathoms perpendicular; but as the lode has from fifty-four to fifty-seven degrees underlay north, the rise will have a length of sixteen fathoms before the communication between these two levels can be effected.

Caparrasal Acequin level.—The end of it has been driven this month eight fathoms two feet, by three natives, and at the lowest price per fathom for an end ever given since my residence in Maranto, viz., \$18 per fathom. As this end requires to be driven 44 fathoms farther west, in order to meet the rise from the adit, they have agreed to take both stations; and Captain Trevartha has fixed, as a very reasonable price, \$15 per fathom in each station. They have accordingly taken the two bargains, and assured us that they will again drive some fathoms. The lode in the present end of the Acequin level is also merely nominal, from the eight fathoms two feet, have been received about ten cwt. of mineral. The sudden turn the lode had taken last month is again disappeared, and it has taken more its general direction, which is somewhat favourable.

3. PATACON LODGE.

The San Antonio end being driven during this month three fathoms one foot, continues also in a very poor lode, at present hardly four inches wide.

San Antonio and Cut South.—According to my survey, I found that this cut was required to be driven two and a half fathoms further south, in order to meet the Patacon lode, or the present San Antonio end, driven upon it. Accordingly the cross-cut was again continued, and by driving two fathoms two feet, the Patacon lode was cut; but, I am sorry to say, consisted of only a few inches of pyrites and caliche. As the back of the cross-cut was about one and a half fathom below the bottom of the San Antonio level, I ordered the workmen to rise and to make a communication with it, which was effected on the 22nd; and by that means it is not only proved that the San Antonio end is driven upon the actual Patacon lode, but the ventilation in this end, which is fifty fathoms under the hill, has been so much improved, that I think it possible to drive fifty fathoms further, without want of ventilation.

4. CANDIDO LODGE.

The Acequin level shaft has, during this month, only been sunk one and a half fathoms, on account of the heat continuing so very excessive. The ground has become very favourable, and stands for the present without timber. I have some hope that we shall see the main Candado lode in this station before the end of this month.

Candado Adit.—The lode in the present end is the main Candado lode; and although it is poor at present, still it has some very favourable appearances, which lead us to suppose it may be met with further west, forming a very powerful lode.

The Northern Branch has also become rather more favourable.

		ORE RAISED.		GROUND EXPENDED.	
Europeans.	Natives.	Levels.	Tons. cwt.	Fathoms.	Feet.
4	60	Rises	92 10	49	30
1	20	Stopes	39 —	13	15
16	74		995 15	136	27
21	154		1,127 5	200	

CHARLES DEQUARDY.

Nov. 17, 1835.—**Projected Works.**—In reply to the board's observations regarding the projected works mentioned in my No. 45, I have first to make a few preliminary remarks. It has always appeared to me to be necessary, and indeed proper, to give the board an early and full statement of our proceedings and projects. In the course of prosecuting any undertaking, the very nature of the undertaking itself suggests improvements, and sometimes a deviation from the original design; it is upon such grounds that I propose to account for deviating in some degree from the plan stated in my No. 45. Cases have occurred, and may occur again, where works of importance have been projected, and carried into effect at once, as they were of immediate necessity, and admitted of no delay. Such cases must always be left entirely to the discretion of the superintendent and others on the spot; but whenever there is a sufficient time to lay before the board a clear statement of a projected work, it should be done. Dressing the mineral by machinery to suspend manual labour, as proposed by Mr. Hopkins, was early submitted to the board, and I am pleased to find it has so far met with the board's approbation. In a subsequent letter (June 9), I mentioned that we should first try its efficacy on a small scale, previous to general application. In a well-regulated establishment no hasty experiments should be made; yet the expediency of bringing the dressing department to a higher pitch of perfection, calls for the united efforts of all those who are connected with the welfare of the concern.

I stated that the most important work to be done, after completing the eight head mill, and new dressing-floors, would be a water-wheel to move four arrastres, and pointed out the advantages to be derived from its situation, &c. I am still of the same opinion, that it is essentially necessary to have arrastres moving by water-power, in order to bring this establishment under the greatest advantages derivable from locality and economical modes of working. The delay and difficulty which have prevented the completion of the dressing-floors have been already noticed, but I am happy to say, the building is now in a straightforward course towards finishing.

In the isometrical plan sent home, an arrastre attached to the lower eighteen head mill is there to be seen; it was intended for grinding "tails," instead of stamping them. An arrastre in this situation, it will be seen, by referring to the plan, would be conveniently situated for amalgamation, and I propose the erection of it for that purpose, and to have it brought into action as soon as possible after the dressing-floors are completed. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious, by its easy erection, and early and continued use during the period of erecting others, if they should be found necessary; also, the same arrastre can at any period be made use of for grinding "tails." If this plan be not carried into effect, we lose the advantages to be derived from an arrastre moving by water for a length of time, and subjected to the inconvenience and expense of elevating the dressed mineral from the new floors to the present arrastres. An objection may be made to applying a wheel to the eighteen head mill, on account of diminishing the number of heads, and it is true that there will be a diminution of six heads in consequence; having, however, ascertained pretty accurately the quantity of mineral that can be beat out per mensem by the present range of mills, and taking into consideration the work to be performed by the eight head mill, together with the whole supply of water, (a large portion of which is now made use of by the dressers,) will more than compensate for the deficiency. It may be asked, will one arrastre be adequate to the work to be performed? Assuredly not, if only in operation twelve hours daily; but by keeping it in action day and night, more work can be done by it alone than by the two now in use.

It is also intended to have the operation of the dolly tub carried on by means of a small water wheel contiguous to the arrastre, and the whole securely enclosed and locked up during working hours.

Before these useful works can be put into practice, we must first complete the new dressing-floors, as there are three types in constant use occupying the intended site of the proposed arrastre, and which cannot be dispensed with until the new floors are available. We shall in the mean time collect the required materials, and get all in a state of readiness by that time.

Raising of Ore.—The board may rely upon our unremitting attention to the raising of ore, and of our making use of every possible means to increase the quantity.

The Weather.—The fall of rain from the 24th ult. to yesterday 10 1-30th, and there is every appearance of a continuance of rainy weather.

Stamp Heads at work.—The average number of heads at work from the 23rd ult. to the 16th inst. inclusive, fifty, at forty blows per minute. The quantity of mineral stamped, 863 tons.—GEORGE WILKINSON.

The Engineer's Report for October, 1835.

The New Dressing-Floors.—The masons have completed the principal walls; we are now only waiting for the entire removal of the rock on the foot (which I anticipate will be done in the course of a few weeks), in order to proceed with the timber work.

The New Office.—The nearly completed, excepting the safe and the cashier's dwelling-house; the latter I expect will be finished in the course of a month.

The Dam at the Cruz Cuf is in a very bad state. A mason has commenced making an alteration in the channel of the water, which will render it permanently water tight.

Upper Surface Works.—There have been a great number of persons

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. Ansell and A. Benson, Kewick, Cumberland, storekeepers.—J. R. and J. Featherston, Newry, Co. Tyrone, grocers.—J. W. and R. Radman, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, grocers.—G. Fowler and H. Vallance, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, surgeons.—J. L. Shepherd and H. Taplin, Southampton, victuallers.—Goodman and Gregory, Minorities, wholesale warehousemen.—Burge and Rees, Bristol, linen drapers.—G. Jackson and Son, Leeds, painters.—R. Jennison and J. Robinson, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, bleachers.—Hirshaw and Paine, New Compton-street, Soho, coffin-plate-chasers.—W. and H. Patton, Lofthouse, Yorkshire, grocers.—Jones and Davies, Beaumaris, Anglesey, grocers.—Sears, Brothers, and Co., Paternoster-row, letter-press printers.—J. F. Fothergill and W. Smith, Birmingham, or elsewhere, victuallers.—E. H. Hammer and Co., Birmingham, general factors.—Sandbach, Tins, and Co., Liverpool, M'Intyre, Parker, and Co., Glasgow, and M'Intyre, Sandbach, and Co., Demerara, as far as regards P. F. Tins.—Gardner, Outram, and Booty, London, as far as regards M. W. Booty.—J. Lister and Co., Leeds, scribbling millers.—Hunter, Campbell, and Cathcart, Edinburgh, writers to the Signet.

INSOLVENTS.

James Darby, Gravel-lane, Southwark, carpenter.—William Gilliam, of Hillam, Yorkshire, butcher.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Joseph Wallworth, Newton, Lancashire, common brewer.

BANKRUPTCY.

Horatio William Hall, Air-street, Piccadilly, scrivener, to surrender March 4, April 5, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Dale, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Basinghall-street. Matthew Catlin, Blackman-street, Southwark, horse dealer, Feb. 26, April 1, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Ware, Blackman-street; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

Richard Darcy, Great Guildford-street, Union-street, Southwark, iron founder, March 4, April 5, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Bodman, Dovegate-hill; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

Richard Hays, Regent-street, bookseller, March 3, April 4, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Newton and Ensor, South-square, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

Benjamin Palmer, Duke-street, St. James's, tailor, March 3, April 4, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Tribe, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Gibson.

Alexander Peck, Memory-court, Tower-hill, wine merchant, March 1, April 5, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Richardson, Ironmonger-lane, Cheap-side; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmith, frommenger-lane.

Joseph Dudley Webb, Fleet-street, dealer in lamps, March 1, April 5, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Walbrook; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

William Weeks, Southampton, wine merchant, March 10, April 4, at the Dolphin Inn, Southampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Whitechurch and Randall, Southampton; official assignee, Messrs. Tilsom, Squance, and Tilsom, Coleman-street.

John Lewis, Ballygas, Carmarthen-shire, horse dealer, March 7, April 5, at the Lion Royal Hotel, Carmarthen. Solicitors, Mr. Rees, Carmarthen, and Messrs. Price and Bolton, Lincoln's Inn.

John James Buttle, Paston, Norfolk, corn merchant, March 8, April 4, at the office of Mr. Wortley, Norwich. Solicitors, Mr. Wortley, Norwich, and Mr. Wood, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.

David Haselhurst and Henry Bacon, sen., Sheffield, colliers, March 4, April 4, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Hinde, Sheffield, and Messrs. Atkinson and Filmer, Church-court, Louthbury.

DIVIDENDS.

March 15, G. Joshua, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, currier.—March 17, W. C. Williams, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, draper.—March 17, J. T. Ayres, Tooley-street, silversmith.—March 17, W. Rotherham, Shoreditch, draper.—March 15, C. Flight, St. James's-street, tailor.—March 15, G. Moravia, Bucklersbury, merchant.—March 15, A. Macdonald and A. Campbell, Regent-street, army agents.—March 15, B. Boyes, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant.—March 15, H. Cutler, London-wall, wine merchant.—March 15, G. Newman, Beulah-hill, wine merchant.—March 17, W. S. Roscoe, Liverpool, banker.—March 18, J. Day, Leeds, iron merchant.—March 16, J. Myers, Leeds, maltster.—March 17, A. Craig, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cabinet maker.—March 17, G. Pearson and T. Pearson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, paper manufacturers.—March 21, S. T. Probert, Derby, wholesale stationer.—March 30, E. Brown, J. Davy, and T. Davy, Cullington, Devonshire, woollen manufacturers.—March 16, J. Taylor, Rochdale, Lancashire, hatter.—March 17, H. Bulgin, Bristol, bookseller.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before March 15.

W. Croxley, Leeds, cloth merchant.—W. Burrows, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, plumber.—J. T. Titterton, Gray's-inn-lane, coach maker.—Z. B. Houghton, Liverpool, timber merchant.

Friday, February 26.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Atcherley and Bayley, Whitechurch, Salop, mercers and drapers.—Andrews and Perry, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, auctioneers.—Blount and Bowie, New Bond-street, East India warehousemen.—Butterworth and Senior, Osset, Yorkshire, machine-makers.—Brown and Salmons, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, coach-makers.—Craig and Smith, Potter's-fields, Surrey, Scotch ale merchants.—Cripps and Cockett, St. Mary Gray and Sydenham, Kent, druggists.—Hansen and Riley, Swansea, Glamorganshire, ale and porter brewers.—Hirst and Ashton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth-finishers.—Nye, Nye, and Thompson, Tunbridge-terrace, St. Andrew's-road, Newington, surgical instrument-manufacturers.—Pickett and Holman, Brighton, livery-stable-keepers.—Smith and Jones, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, surgeons.—Singleton, Jun., and Cooper, York, land agents and surveyors.—Smith, Walker, and Lawson, Salford, Lancashire, engravers to callio-printers.—Wadale, Wallis, and Gifford, Hemmington Grey, Huntingdonshire, millers.—Winston and Morris, proprietors of the Theatre Royal Haymarket.

INSOLVENT.

Ball, William, Wilsted-street, Somers-town, corn-chandler.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Croston, William, Jun., Toxteth-park, Liverpool, painter.

BANKRUPTCY.

Coltman, James, Wellclose-square and Princes-square, St. George in the East, wine and spirit merchant, to surrender March 8, at one, April 8, at 11, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitor, Mr. Swan, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.

Hays, Richard and not Hays, as inserted in last Tuesday's Gazette), Regent-street, bookseller, March 6, at 11, April 8, at 12, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Newton and Ensor, South-square, Gray's Inn.

Tatchell, William, and Clarke, Samuel, Great Eastcheap, hemp and flax-dealers, March 7, April 8, at 11, at the Bankruptcy Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Dunn and Wadsworth, Threadneedle-street.

Gouldie, John, Liverpool, merchant, March 14, April 8, at 3, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Commercial-street; Solicitor, Mr. Sale, Manchester; or Messrs. R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's-fields.

Symmons, John, Haverfordwest, draper, March 8, April 8, at 11, at the Castle Inn, Haverfordwest. Solicitor, Mr. W. Rees, Haverfordwest.

Schofield, William, and John, Miffield, Yorkshire, corn-millers, March 14, at 11, at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury, April 8, at 2, at the Strand Arms Inn, Wakefield. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Bullock, Chancery-lane; or Mr. Ryall, Miffield.

DIVIDENDS.

March 21, Baker and Little, Basinghall-street and Leadhall-street, woollen-druggists.—March 15, Lewis, J. R. and Co., merchant.—March 18, Ward, W., Berkeley-street, Edgware-road, stable-keeper.—March 19, Wilson, J., Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street, upholsterer.—March 18, Wetman, C., Bridport, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.—March 23, Brown, Taylor, and Briggs, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturers.—At the George Hotel, Huddersfield.—March 19, Curtis, R., Warrington, Lancashire, tanner.—At the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester.—March 24, Guy, W. H., Stroud, Gloucestershire, woollen draper.—At the Upper George Inn, Gloucester.—March 21, Grimble, J., Norwich, hatter.—At the White Swan Inn, Norwich.—March 21, Payne, T., Fiskestone, Kent, innkeeper. At the Town Hall, Folkestone.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 18th of March.

Boad, J. C., Birmingham, factor.—Davis, J., Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer.—Hancock, S. C., Newbury, Berkshire, cheese and bacon factor.—Hillier, R., Newport, Monmouthshire, provision-merchant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugars has been very brisk all this week, and the demand a general one, from the refiners as well as grocers; prices have again advanced since this day week fully 1s. per cwt. and even at these rates some of the importers have refused to sell, the stock in hand is now reduced to a very low ebb, and is not above sufficient for five weeks' consumption, out of 14,000 hds. remaining in the docks, not above 5,000 are in the importers' hands; that unless we shortly have some considerable arrivals, prices must again advance; the daily sales have averaged 750 hds., which is a large quantity, considering the smallness of the stock. The lowest point of the market for dry brown is 60s. to 65s. 6d., and the extreme for the fine descriptions of Jamaica 60s.; at public sale 100 hds. of Barbadoes sold with considerable spirit, at prices 1s. to 1s. 6d. above those of the previous sale; good, fine grocery qualities went at 65s. 6d. to 65s.; a few parcels of middling St. Kitt's went at 60s., and low brown Antigua at 61s. to 61s. 6d. The prices are now upwards of 8s. per cwt. higher than they were last year at this time.

Mauritius.—At public sale 5,000 bags of Mauritius went off with considerable briskness, the grocers and others having purchased freely, paying an advance on last week's rates of 6d. to 1s.; very low brown selling at 55s. to 56s.; good 60s. to 62s.; fine yellow 63s. to 66s. The stock in hand is now 60,000 bags, being 16,000 less than last year. East India sugars were in demand. Bengal was purchased freely by the home trade.

Refined.—The demand for refined sugars from the grocers has been very considerable, and an advance on last week's rates of 1s. was paid. The altered state of the raw market has created a greater disposition to purchase, large brown lump were done at 90s. to 91s.; Prussia ditto 85s. to 86s.; Hammer's leaves 81s. to 80s.; patent ditto 82s. 6d. to 84s. 6d. There is an improved demand for bastard sugars, and prices have rallied.

COFFEES.—The market for British Plantation coffee has been flat and heavy throughout the week, and the business done has been extremely slender; the only transaction has been the public sale of 200 lbs. of Mocha, which went at 62s. to 63s. for middling qualities, and 75s. 6d. for good, being fully equal to the prices obtained in the early part of the week.

TEAS.—The Company's fine Congous, and the free-trade Twankays have been in good demand, at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Low Robos and common Congous are heavy of sale, and may be quoted a shade lower in price. A Treasury notice has been issued that permits for tea will be no longer necessary.

HOPS.—The demand for the best qualities of hops is very considerable, and prices are firm, no alteration since the last currency.

TALLOW.—The demand has considerably abated, and prices have given way 6d. to 8d. R. Y. L. on the spot 42s. to 43s. 6d., and 42s. 6d. for delivery in March and April.

METALS.—The British lead trade is very animated, for Spanish pig lead 27s. 10s. is now asked. Iron is also in good demand. The late advance in the price of Spelter has much checked the demand; holders ask 15s. on the spot, and 16s. 10s. to 17s. 10s. for delivery.

last month, in consequence of the heavy timber required for the shoot at the mine, the greater part of which has been brought down; consequently we shall not require so many persons for next month.

Stamps.—There has been no stoppage of the stamps for want of mineral this month. The diminution of the number of heads from the 5th to the 25th is attributed to the falling off in the supply of water.

Total average at work for October, 47½ heads, at 38 blows per minute.

PRICES OF MATERIALS.

(As supplied at several of the most important Mines in Cornwall.)

In compliance with the wishes of several correspondents, we again insert the prices of materials, as given in No. 23, there being little alteration except advance in iron:—

Gunpowder, per 100 lbs. 41s. 6d.; coals, at quay, 11s. 6d. per ton.; candles, 4s. 11½d. per dozen lbs.; tallow, 43s. 6d. per cwt.; ropes 34s. per cwt.; 1st ropes, 36s.; hemp, 30s.; white yarn, 3½d. per lb.; white rope, 3½d.; common iron, 8s. per cwt.; 4 inch square, ditto, 9s.; best tough whim chain, 22s.; 7 sixteenths chain iron, 16s. 6d.; kibble plates, 16s.; boiler plates, 12s. 6d.; hoop iron, 13s.; rivet iron, 12s. 6d.; board nails, 20s. per cwt.; casing nails, 19s.; half board, 5s. 3d. per 1,000; half hatch, 2s. 10d.; white ground lead, 29s. per cwt.; refined white oil, 3s. per gallon; birch, 1s. 6d. per foot; pine, 1s. 5d.; brass wire sieves, 4s. 2½d. each; iron wire, 2s. 8d.; miner's shovels, 34s. per cwt.; ditto, steel pointed, 55s.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

On Thursday last, a general meeting of the London and Birmingham Railway shareholders was held at the City of London Tavern; Isaac Solly, Esq., in the chair. The general report of the directors stated that the twenty-one miles next to London would be opened the ensuing spring. Ten miles more would be ready in the summer; and, according to the contracts and the report of the engineer, the whole line would be completed in the summer of 1838. The report recommended the raising a loan for the expenses of the year, which by the act the directors are empowered to do, now that fifty per cent. has been paid up, and likewise a call of ten per cent. upon the shares, which were severally agreed to. A motion was then made by Mr. Heyworth, of Liverpool, that the three London directors, going out by rotation, instead of being re-elected, should be replaced by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hardman Earle, of Liverpool, and Mr. Edward Corrie, of London, on the ground that the present London directors did not possess a sufficient stake in the undertaking, and that they were not so well versed in the management of a railway as gentlemen who had been concerned in the working of the Liverpool and Manchester line. The other three directors balloted out, viz. Mr. James Pearson and Mr. Joseph Walker, of Birmingham, and Mr. Joseph Rathbone, of Liverpool, were proposed for re-election in the same resolution. The motion was strenuously opposed by the London shareholders generally, and, after a long discussion, the question was put, and negatived on a show of hands by about fifty to six. Mr. Heyworth then tendered a number of proxies, sufficient to decide the question in his favour; but an adjournment to a future day having been moved, some further discussion ensued. Mr. Heyworth at length acquiesced in it; and the question was therefore deferred for a fortnight. Some other resolutions were then passed, amongst which was one to the effect that Mr. Stevenson be requested to devote the whole of his time to the undertaking, and to give up all other business, to which he assented. The meeting then adjourned till the third of next month.

SPAIN.

TRADE.—The trade of Spain, since the loss of her colonies, has been rather passive than active; indeed, of late years, she has had very few vessels navigating under the national flag, and the greater part of the trade with her remaining colonies has, in consequence, been carried on by foreigners.

The only colonies now belonging to Spain are the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies; the Canary Islands, on the coast of Africa; and the Manillas, in the East Indies; but, excepting sugar and tobacco from the Havannah, Spain scarcely consumes any other products of her colonies; on the other hand, she has very few manufactures or national productions of her own to supply in return.

The late colonies of Spain, in America, were formerly immense consumers of her wines, brandies, paper, and silk, but, owing to the long interruption in their mutual intercourse, these articles are now almost wholly supplied them from other countries. The consumption of coena, formerly so great in Spain, has, on the other hand, decreased very materially, and in most parts of South America the cultivation has, in consequence, been superseded by other products, so that the staple articles of trade between Spain and her late colonies may be said to have mutually fallen into disuse. Prior to the Revolution the exports of Spain to Spanish America amounted annually to between three and four millions sterling, whilst her imports exceeded four millions in produce, besides between five and six millions in specie.

Great Britain has always been the principal consumer of the produce of Spain, importing, on an average, from one to one million and a half sterling of her wools, wines, fruits, and quicksilver, every year; whilst Spain, in return, took off large quantities of woollen stuffs, but since the loss of her colonies the demand has almost entirely ceased. The value of British manufacture exported from Great Britain to Spain, of late years, has been about one million sterling, whilst the imports of Spanish produce had amounted to about 1,300,000l.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL PITS.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held at the Fitzwilliam Arms, near New Park Gate Works, Rotherham, before Mr. Badger, coroner, on view of the body of David Utley, who was unfortunately killed by a drug containing many corves of coal passing over and nearly cutting off both his thighs, on the railroad at the bottom of the Basset Pit there. It appeared that the deceased had been cautioned not to ride on the drug, but he persisted in doing so, and was thrown off in consequence of the rapidity with which the carriages pass to the railway. Verdict, "Accidental death."—On the same day, another inquest was held at Handsworth, on view of the body of Samuel Gill, a collier, working at the pits at Orgreave. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been setting a blast at the bottom of the pit, and he requested his fellow-workmen to draw him out as quick as possible out of the way of the blast; and in so doing the corve was drawn up rapidly against the pulley-wheel, and poor Gill was thrown headlong to the bottom of the pit, (upwards of eighty yards deep,) and pitching upon his head, extinguished the light affixed to the blast, and was killed on the spot. Verdict, "Accidental death."—*Sheffield Iris.*

THE RAILWAY PARLIAMENT.—Parliament in different ages have taken their descriptions from the characteristic circumstances by which they have been distinguished, and hence we have the "learned" and the "unlearned" Parliaments—the "long" and the "short" Parliaments—the "Boroughmongering," the "Reform Parliaments," and, adopting this principle, the present, we suppose, will be called the "Railway Parliament," as it is understood that never at any former time were there half so many projects of this kind likely to be brought under the consideration of the Legislature as in the present session.—*Sheffield Iris.*

NEW LAMP.—There has been lately erected by the active and intelligent manager of the railway company, who has also the merit of the discovery, at the head of the inclined plane in St. Leonard's depot, a lamp of a new and admirable construction, which describes a circle of light of about thirty feet in diameter, of the apparent intensity of sunshine, showing the objects within its sphere as distinctly as those on the table of a camera obscura. The object which the manager had in view was to enable the engine-men to have a distinct view of the inclined ropes during light, and this has been fully attained. The lamp consists of an argand burner placed in the focus of a large speculum of a peculiar form, by which the whole light is distributed just on the space where it is required; it is computed that the light on the above space is equal to that of twenty-five to thirty similar burners in common lamps. We are told Mr. Rankine's name for it is the Conoidal lamp—probably because the light is shown from it in the form of a cone. A lamp of this kind might, we have no doubt, be useful for other purposes: it appears to us that the largest assembly room might be brilliantly lighted by one placed at each end of the room, and one would be sufficient to light the stage of a theatre. The cost of this one is said to be about 20l.; but we understand it saves an annual expense of nearly half that sum.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.—On Friday last, a number of scientific and practical engineers met at the chemical works of Mr. Edgar, near St. Andrew's chapel, for the purpose of examining an improved low pressure steam-engine, in which the air-pump is dispensed with. The engine, which is of eight-horse power, was set to work, and operated to the entire satisfaction of all present. This improvement will not only diminish the original cost, but also the daily expense, accompanied at the same time with a very considerable increase of power. The amount of increase has by some been estimated at 25 per cent. This important invention is due to Mr. McPherson, manager of the above works; and it is but justice to state, that the proprietor gave every encouragement to the vigorous inventor by bringing his contrivance to maturity.—*Glasgow Argus.*

LIQUID QUICKSILVER MINE.—A mine of liquid silver has been found in Haute Vienna. In the same spot, a vein of gold was supposed to exist; but it was not rich enough to pay for the working.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 26, 1836.

There has been a fair supply of Wheat and Flour this week, and the trade is very firm at Monday's prices. Barley meets a ready sale on full as good terms. Beans and Peas are steady in value. Having a very bare arrival of Oats this week, the trade is a little dearer, though without much brilliancy in the sales.

Wheat	Barley	Peas	Oats	Beans	Flour
per qr. 40s to 42s	per qr. 30s to 32s	per qr. 20s to 22s	per qr. 18s to 20s	per qr. 16s to 18s	per qr. 14s to 16s
per 100 lbs. 40s to 42s	per 100 lbs. 30s to 32s	per 100 lbs. 20s to 22s	per 100 lbs. 18s to 20s	per 100 lbs. 16s to 18s	per 100 lbs. 14s to 16s

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